

A NEW CATALOGUE OF THE MESARA-TYPE TOMBS

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1. WHY A NEW CATALOGUE?

The Mesara-type tombs are circular stone-built structures a number of which show traces of an original corbelled 'tholos' roof. They are concentrated in and around the Mesara Plain with some examples in other parts of central Crete and in east Crete (see Figs. 1 and 2). Typical of the Early Minoan period, their building has been dated Subneolithic–Middle Minoan II, and some were used or re-used into the Late Minoan period. With internal diameter between approximately 3m–13m, and wall thickness between approximately 1m–3m, each had a stone-built entrance, either of trilithon type or with lintel(s) resting on stone-built supports. These entrances never face west of a north/south line, and most face between ENE and ESE. Sometimes, usually on the east side, the tombs have added annexe rooms and/or other structures such as a peribolos, paved area, a platform or an altar. The tombs are found singly or in groups, sometimes with differently-structured rectangular funerary buildings within the same complex. Excavation has shown a practice of multiple burial, with secondary burial and storage of bones within the tombs and/or annexes.

These tombs are the earliest significant body of ritual buildings left by Minoan civilization. Yet a number of them are unexcavated, and several of those that have been excavated – often in rescue situations – remain under-studied. One of the impediments to study is the remote location of many of the tombs and the difficulty of finding them. Another is the lack of a comprehensive catalogue based on current fieldwork, clarifying which tombs belong in the group and drawing together in summary recent work and current knowledge. Here I have identified 78 such tombs; others remain to be discovered and I have listed separately sites where there is currently insufficient evidence for inclusion, which may not have been tombs, or may have been contemporary tombs of a different structural type.

In his classic *The Tombs of Mesara* (1970), Keith Branigan included a list of 75 tombs certainly or possibly belonging to this type, with a 1-3 line entry under each. In 1976 Olivier Pelon within his wider study *Tholoi, Tumuli et Cercles Funéraires* gave a list with fuller entries, summarizing the structural and archaeological information available in published reports, but covering only 45 of the tombs, many of which he had not been able to observe at first hand. The 24 entries cited with the briefest information in his *Listes Complémentaires* are also based on bibliographical sources. In the 1989-90 *Kretiki Estia*, Andonis Vasilakis gave useful summaries of some tombs as part of his general field study of sites in the Moni Odiyitria region, but less than 20 of the total number fell within his area. Returning to the topic with his *Dancing with Death* (1993), Branigan included a new catalogue list-

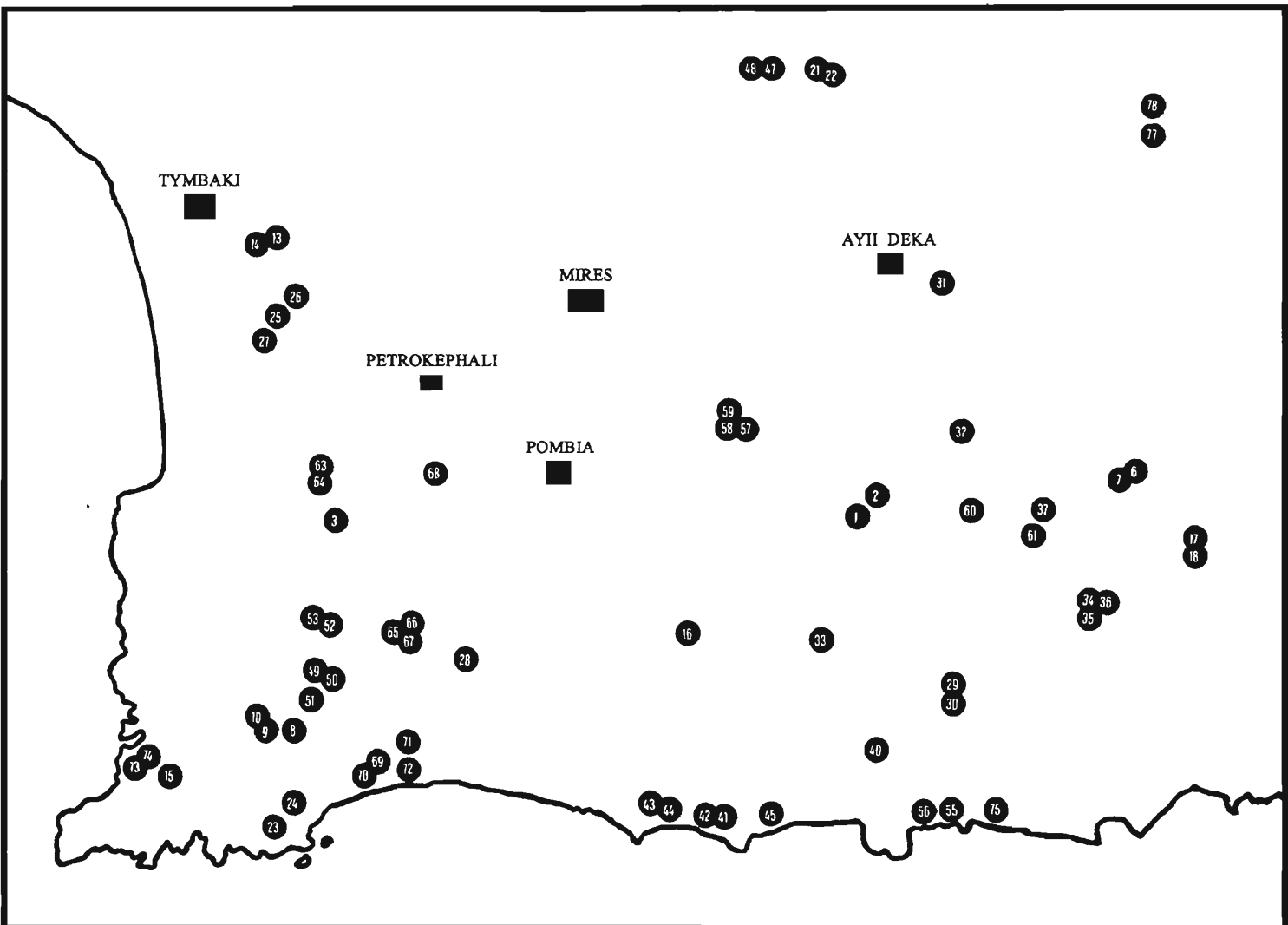


Fig. 1 – Distribution map of Mesara-type tombs in South Central Crete.

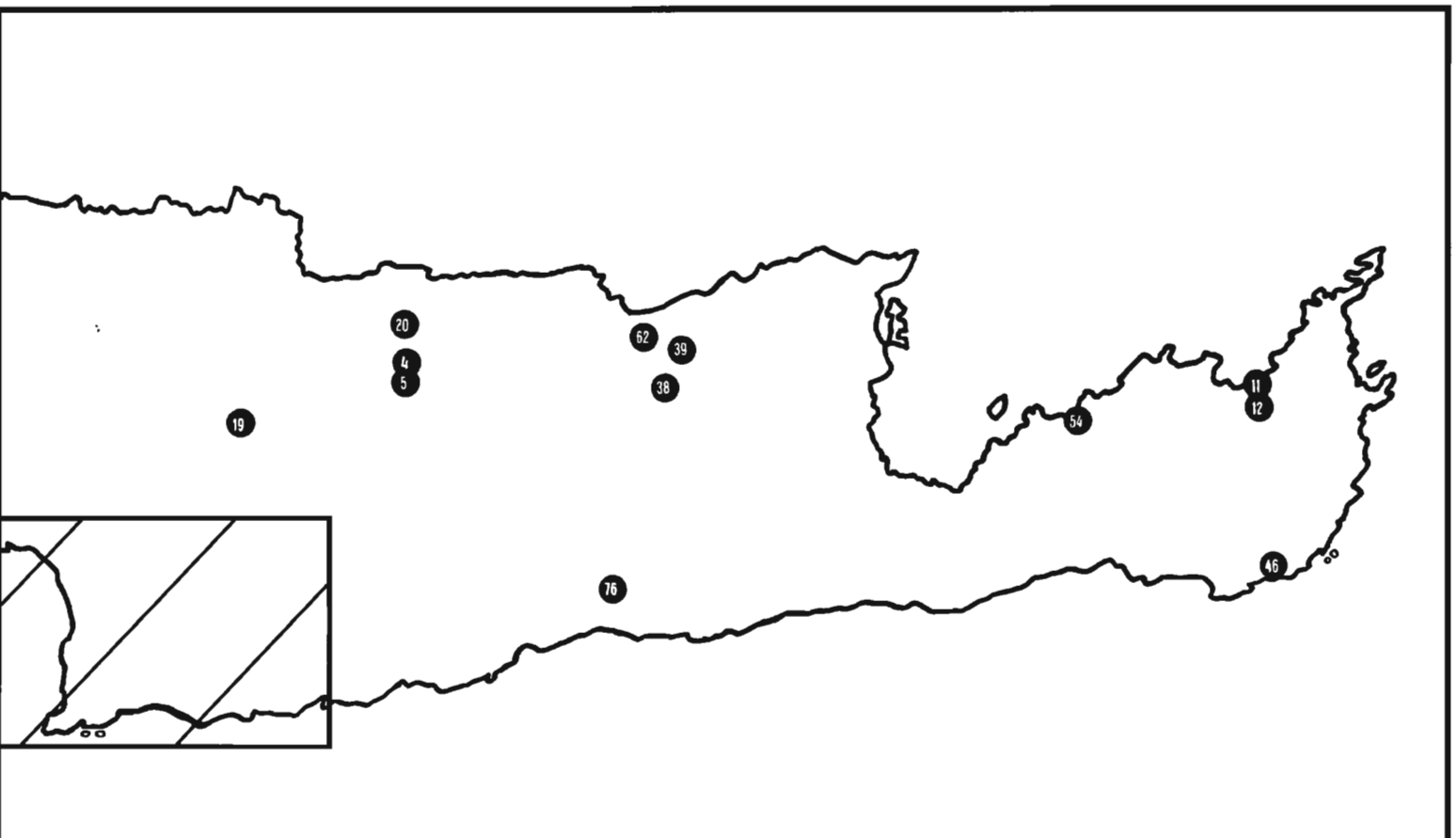


Fig. 2 – Distribution map of Mesara-type tombs in Crete (For shaded area see Fig. 1).

ing 94 tombs, again with a brief summary, 1-4 lines, on each, stating its diameter, estimated date and main publication reference; however, of the tombs named there were a significant number (nearly a quarter) which he had not been able to visit. Over ten years later, this ground-breaking catalogue has not been checked or amended. In 2002 Diamantis Panagiotopoulos published a list of 94 definite or possible tombs, with useful bibliographical material and tabulated architectural information, in his study of *Das Tholosgrab E von Phourni bei Archanes*. However, apart from excluding three tombs, and adding three extra tombs culled from textual references, he reproduced Branigan's 1993 list more or less *in toto*, unable to do the fieldwork necessary to verify the existence and inclusion of all the tombs mentioned – some of which had not been seen by any archaeologist for 50 years, or indeed ever. As a result, this latest list of Panagiotopoulos includes 5 names of non-existent tombs which have entered the lists through misunderstandings, as well as over 10 circular buildings which, in the light of fieldwork, cannot with confidence be identified as belonging to the relevant period/category. Branigan's crucial list is now urgently in need of revision and expansion with current information.

The catalogue most thoroughly based on fieldwork is in 'Nuovi documenti per lo studio delle tombe circolari cretesi' (1984), where Paolo Belli had visited almost all the tombs listed. The scope of his study again included only about half the tombs, but – including drawings as well as plans and photographs – Belli produced an up-to-date record of their location and condition which has been invaluable for subsequent researchers.

During a project begun under the auspices of a Leverhulme Research Fellowship in 1994-5 to investigate the alignment of the Mesara-type tombs, I made a number of visits to Crete with the photographer Carlos Guarita as research assistant, who undertook the recording of sites¹. The publication of this study on the alignment of the tombs is now in preparation. During the course of the fieldwork, which continued until 2005, we set out to visit every tomb site on Branigan's 1993 list. Some of these had not been seen by any archaeologist since John Pendlebury's travels in the 1930s. Some had never been verified and were recorded by various scholars only as hearsay from informants. Some – like America – were 'discovered' several times by different people, and given different names; as a result some frequently listed tombs do not exist at all as they are duplicates of other entries. With very generous advice and information from the main previous contributors to this field – Paolo Belli, Keith Branigan and Andonis Vasilakis – we tried to make a contribution which would build on their work². We were able to locate or eliminate each tomb on the list. Where a tomb had long lain unvisited and unstudied, we

¹ This was done with engineers' compass, GPS unit, 35mm SLR stills camera using fine-grain colour or black-and-white film, and sometimes a digital mini-DV 3CCD video camera. The visual record obtained will be presented separately.

² For invaluable information, assistance or advice in the compilation of this catalogue we are also indebted to Eirini Andonakaki, Khristophoros Boubakis, Kostas Davaras, Oliver Dickinson, Paul Faure, Poppi Galanaki, Yannis Hamilakis, Sinclair Hood, Yannis Karayiannakis, Marina Panagiotaki, Nikos Panagiotakis, Metaxia Tsipopoulou, Vance Watrous, James Whitley and especially Don Evelyn, Christine Morris and Veit Stürmer. We are very grateful to the Greek Archaeological Service and to the many kind Cretan people who guided us to Bronze Age remains.

were able to make an up-to-date record of its current condition, and on the basis of our joint fieldwork I have, in writing this paper, re-evaluated the grounds for its inclusion in the list. Since no previous researchers have been able to visit all the named tombs, this is the first time that information on the identity, location, remaining structure and current condition of all these buildings has been gathered in one place, and our hope is that the publication of a new catalogue will be a significant step forward for the study of these important monuments.

The main body of this paper consists of an alphabetical list of tombs belonging in this category, with approximately a dozen lines of basic information on each. This is preceded by short sections clarifying the criteria for inclusion in the list and the categories of information provided; it is followed by sections reviewing some tombs which have appeared in other lists but not this one, either because they have no recorded structure to place them in this category; or because they have a circular structure without sufficient other evidence of date or funerary use; or because they have only ever existed as misunderstandings or duplications.

2. CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE CATALOGUE

These are some of the main criteria which have been considered:

Structural similarity to known tombs of the type, including shape; diameter; type and orientation of entrance; wall thickness; annexes; method of build.

Evidence for funerary use from excavation of grave contents, e. g. presence or not of bones.

Consistency of contents with grave goods of known tombs of the type. (Sometimes this is based on information gleaned about material looted from the tomb).

Chronological consistency with known tombs of the type. In the case of unexcavated tombs, surface sherds may give some indication of date, but are sometimes misleading.

Geographical consistency with known tombs of the type, e. g. in height above sea level, position in relation to hills/hillsides/rocks. Proximity of special features, e. g. rock-cleft with offerings.

Archaeological context supportive of the identification, e. g. attested tomb or funerary buildings adjacent; remains of settlement of compatible date nearby; evidence of EBA/MBA habitation in the wider area.

Not all the above criteria have necessarily been fulfilled for a tomb to be included in the list: sometimes information is scanty but persuasive; sometimes there are exceptions to type which should not be rejected *prima facie*. But a tomb completely outside the dating framework will evidently not belong, any more than a tomb belonging to the right period but showing a different design (thus at Arkhanes Phourni I have followed Branigan (1993, 147) in excluding Tomb B with its deep-dug dromos, along with Burial Buildings 18 and 19 and other funerary buildings used in MMIA whose structure follows a different template).

Some Mesara-type tombs have been thoroughly excavated and have yielded a quantity of bones and grave goods. Some sites consist only of a ruined semi-circle of stones with a few sherds lying nearby. Where we find remains of a circular structure with some association to the appropriate period but no definitive evidence (e.g. as at Potamies), the decision about inclusion becomes especially difficult. Diverse forms of evidence may tip the balance, as with the local tradition which still gives the destroyed Kokkiniano site the name 'Nekrotapheio', or Paolo Belli's inclusion of the empty circular structures at Ayia Photia on the grounds of structural analysis. Tombs were sometimes cleared in antiquity. For a circular ruin found very close to another proven Mesara-type tomb, I have found the argument strong. In general, however, I have followed a policy of 'guilty unless proven innocent', and in the lack of sufficient positive evidence for a building's inclusion have excluded it. We cannot assume that all such buildings, even if contemporary, are tombs or belong to this type. Doubtful tombs have sometimes led to doubtful generalisations which underpin theories of doubtful accuracy.

In the future, with further study, I hope that some of the sites here excluded may be added to the list. In the meantime, these 'also-rans' are appended after the main list in three sections. 'Mesara-type assemblages without structures' is a record of those sites where no building consistent with the type has been identified/recorded, although the finds suggest an affinity with this class of tombs, e. g. Ayios Onouphrios. 'Other circular structures' is a list of circular buildings, some included in previous listings, where on the basis of fieldwork and other criteria I believe there is evidence against, or currently insufficient evidence for, inclusion. Finally, a section on 'Previous misunderstandings' lists some non-existent tombs, which have appeared in some previous lists as a result of misunderstandings or duplication of known tombs already listed.

3. HOW TO USE THE CATALOGUE

This list is in alphabetical order because I believe that imposing an *a priori* geographical grouping on the tombs, as is sometimes done, begs a number of questions about their spread and development and may obscure other possible groupings on the grounds of chronology, typology, architecture, grave contents, etc. My experience of using a number of lists over a number of years suggests that alphabetical ordering is the most user-friendly structure, leading the reader directly to the required tomb without the need to engage with any pre-emptive categories proposed by the cataloguer.

Information on the tombs listed is ranged under the following headings:

Name

I have tried to adhere as closely as possible to the name used by the finder or excavator of the site and any alternative names used often by subsequent scholars. The only exception to this relates to the four tombs on the South Coast which have been given conflicting and interchangeable titles of 'Chrysostomos' and 'Lasaia' by

different scholars³. To avoid and clarify the apparently insoluble confusion around these names, I have here followed Blackman–Branigan (1975) in using South Coast 8 and 8A to describe the two westerly tombs, and South Coast 11 and 11A for the two more easterly tombs nearby. These are clearly marked on Blackman–Branigan's map (1975, 18 Fig. 1) and should help to resolve previous misunderstandings.

Excavation status

Whether the tomb is excavated or not, including whether the tomb had previously been partially or substantially robbed. In some cases a tomb emptied by severe robbing has, rather than excavated, only been cleaned out, and this is stated.

References

These start with primary and defining references, from the finder and/or excavator, and subsequent scholars where they give fresh information about the tombs or annexe rooms.

Additional references

Readers are invited to 'See also...' references of a more secondary nature, including listings in catalogues and summaries in archaeological reports where sometimes the author may not have seen the site described. Where well-known tombs are described and referred to in a wealth of textual sources, as for example with Arkhanes C and E, the list of references offered here is a summary. It might seem paradoxical that in the case of less impressive tombs, about which less is known, efforts have been made here to offer as full a listing of references as possible. This is because the lesser-known tombs are those which most often get lost or duplicated in lists, and it has been a priority to 'round up' all mentions under the appropriate heading in order to avoid continuing confusion.

There are some texts which include crucial basic discussion of the Mesara-type tombs in general, including specific mention of many different tombs; these include most notably Stephanos Xanthoudides' *The Vaulted Tombs of Mesara* (1924), Ingo Pini's *Beiträge zur minoischen Gräberkunde* (1968), Keith Branigan's *The Tombs of Mesara* (1970), and his *Dancing with Death* (1993). Also valuable is Peter Warren's consideration of finds from several of the tombs in *Minoan Stone Vases* (1969). Space did not allow the individual mention under each entry of relevant parts of these important texts, and these publications are mentioned in the references only where they give primary excavation material, new information on structure or dating, original pictures of specific tombs, or an entry in a tomb listing. Generally, in assembling the references for each tomb, I have prioritised primary excavation sources and listings/catalogues rather than discussion material. Generally, the first list of Mesara-type tombs compiled by Branigan in *The Tombs of Mesara* is also not referred to specifically, as it was subsumed in his revised list in *Dancing with Death*.

³ The two tombs often termed 'Chrysostomos' are close to the ancient site of Lasaia and the two tombs often termed 'Lasaia' are closer to the church of Chrysostomos. Some scholars have interchanged the names, while others have included some of these tombs in numbering under the name of 'Kaloi Limenes' which duplicates with other tombs.

Location

Without the availability of detailed maps of the areas in question, plotting the location of the tombs can be very difficult and for this reason I have excluded any references to maps which might be misleading. Location of each tomb is usually described here by a combination of instructions as to how to reach it from the nearest human habitation (usually with distances along road or path rather than crow'sflight), and how to locate it in terms of landscape features/local place-names. Where a site is hard to find and not vulnerable, a GPS reading is sometimes added.

Recorded Structure

This is a summary of information given by the finder or excavator, in some cases supplemented by that of subsequently visiting scholars. It includes where possible the diameter (internal unless otherwise stated); how much of the circuit wall is standing and to what greatest height; greatest wall thickness; the orientation of the entrance and whether the lintel was still in place; and a summary of any outbuildings (even if separately named, e. g. Building 16 at Arkhanes E). All dimensions are given in metres. (The orientation of the entrance was generally given by the excavator in general terms; this aspect of the architecture will be re-visited, and greater detail given, in Goodison, in prep.).

Present Structure

This section includes observations from our visits made in the period of study following 1994; it supplements that given in the category above and notes any changes due to the passage of time or looting. Diameters are again internal. Measurements of outbuildings are given where these are not available in the bibliographical sources. The Greek word *trokhalos* is used to describe the heap of stones which is sometimes all that remains of a tomb.

Dating

The dating of unexcavated tombs is always uncertain, and even with excavated tombs there remains considerable variation in scholarly opinion. Here I have tried to find a consensus following the conclusions of the excavator and/or of other scholars who have subsequently offered a reappraisal of the dating of a tomb's structure or contents, e. g. Warren (1969), Watrous (1994), Sbonias (1995) and the scholars who summarised and re-considered some Minoan sites in *The Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete* (1992). Where none such sources were available, it was in some cases possible tentatively to add here to previous knowledge on the basis of surface sherds visible at the site, and I am grateful to those scholars who proffered help and advice with this.

Annexe rooms and associated outbuildings of the tomb were usually built later than the main circular chamber, and in some cases separate dating is given for these.

4. LIST OF MESARA-TYPE TOMBS IN CRETE

1. APESOKARI A

Robbed. Excavated. Schörgendorfer 1951, 13-22, Pls. 4-6, 16-26.

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 88 (Vigla); Wiesner 1938, 6 (Vigla); Pini 1968, 4; Pelon 1976, 12-13, Pls. 5, 7.1; Belli 1984, 105, Fig. 9c, Pl. 14; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 61; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 51, 215, 218.

Location: SSW of village of Apesokari, on N slope below height of Vigla. Driving E from Plora, just before Apesokari, take right turn for Lendas. After driving 1.2 km, park on the second left-hand (C-shaped) extreme hairpin bend, clamber round hill above fenced olive tree area, and the tomb is ahead over the brow.

Recorded structure: D: 4.85. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.35m. Wall thickness up to 2.1m. Entrance on ESE. Outside it, annexe rooms and paved area with altar.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: ?EMIII, MMIA-MMII.

2. APESOKARI B

Robbed. Excavated. Davaras 1964, 441.

See also: Alexiou 1963a, 405; Megaw, 1966-7, 22; Pini 1968, 4, 10; Alexiou 1971, 307-8; Pelon 1976, 12-14, Pls. 142.4, 143.1-2; Hiller 1977, 96; Belli 1984, 105-6, Pl. 15; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 62; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 52, 216, 218.

Location: C. 200m NE of Tomb A, further down same hillside. 300m after taking same turning for Lendas, follow archaeological signposts left down very rough road past olive groves. After c. 700m, tomb is adjacent on the right.

Recorded structure: D: 5.7. Greatest wall height 2m. Entrance on E. Outside it, annexe rooms; on E of them, remains of paved area.

Present structure: As recorded, little deterioration. C. two-thirds of circuit wall still standing to greatest height 1.47m. Wall thickness up to 1.9m; 2.9m with added outer wall.

Dating: MMI.

3. ARKHAIOKORAPHO

Robbed. Excavated. Marinatos 1924-5, 77-8.

See also: Pelon 1976, 461; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 8; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 56, 216, 218.

Location: SE of the two 'Siva' tombs. C. 2.5km drive along asphalt and rough roads S from Siva, place-name Sto Arkhaiokorapho (where hoard of coins found in 19th century). GPS:35°00'12"N, 24°48'20"E.

Recorded structure: D: 4.5. E and W parts of the circuit wall mostly destroyed, but entrance found on E. Wall thickness up to 1m.

Present structure: Completely destroyed, leaving *trokhaloi* in field.

Dating: EM (?Re-use in LM).

4. ARKHANES C

Excavated. Sakellarakis 1972, 327-353, 320 Fig. 3, Pls. 268a, 278-291; *Ergon* 1972, 118-125; 1973, 179-187, Pls. 176-184; Sakellarakis-Sakellaraki 1982, 499-502; 1991, 180-191; 1992; Sakellarakis-Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1997, 181-184, 210-12, 152 Drawing 35, Fig. 110.

See also: Michaud 1973, 405, Figs. 334-5; Pelon 1976, 16, 455-6, Pl. 6; Hiller 1977, 104-5, 108-9, Figs. 28-9; Catling 1988-9, 97-8; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 79; Watrous 1994, 746; Sbonias 1995, 158; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 82, 216, 219.

Location: Near S end of large Phourni cemetery on E side of Phourni hill inside archaeological railings. Drive up from Kato Arkhanes village.

Recorded structure: D: c. 3.5. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 2.48m. Wall thickness up to 1.25m. Built hearth in SW part of tomb. Entrance on E with lintel. S of entrance at higher level, a 'window' in tomb wall. Outside, annexe rooms round SE segment (Building 9).

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMIII; (Building 9) MMIA-?B. (Re-use of tomb in LMIIIA2-B).

5. ARKHANES E

Excavated. Sakellarakis 1975a, 268-310, Pls. 238-248; 1975b, 163-167; Sakellarakis-Sakellarakis 1980, 392-8; 1992; Sakellarakis-Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1997, 187-8, 214, 152 Drawing 35, Fig. 110; Panagiotopoulos 2002.

See also: Aupert 1976, 732; Hiller 1977, 105, 109, Figs. 28, 30; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 80; Watrous 1994, 724; Sbonias 1995, 158; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 83, 216, 219.

Location: C. 15m S of Tomb C.

Recorded structure: D: 4.3-4.65. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 0.75m. Wall thickness up to 1.4m. Entrance on E, outside it a wall running W-E from one side of entrance. Outside on S, annexe rooms (Building 16).

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMIIA, MMIA-?II; (Building 16) MMIA-?II.

6. AYIA EIRINI E

Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 51-3, Pl. 36a (right).

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 86; Wiesner 1938, 4; Branigan 1970, 94 Fig. 20; Pelon 1976, 8; Belli 1984, 109, Pl. 20; Branigan 1993, 146 Nos. 57 and 58; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 Nos. 40 and 41, 215, 218.

Location: C. 1km WNW of Stavies village centre, place-name Minaré.

Recorded structure: D: 7.5-8. Whole circuit wall preserved to greatest height 1.5m. Wall thickness up to 2m. In S section, 15 slabs projecting from exterior wall. Entrance on E. Outside it, rectangular annexe room.

Present structure: Destroyed, leaving stony field.

Dating: EMI-II, MMIA (Re-use in LM).

7. AYIA EIRINI e

Excavated. References as for Tomb E above.

Location: A few metres SW of Tomb E.

Recorded structure: D: c. 6.6, reduced by addition of later inner wall to 4.3. Circuit wall standing to greatest height 0.4m. Wall thickness 1.2m. Entrance on E.

Present structure: Destroyed, leaving stony field.

Dating: EMI-II, MMIA.

8. AYIA KYRIAKI A

Robbed. Excavated. Sakellarakis 1965, 562-4, Pl. 710a; Blackman-Branigan 1972; 1977, 56-57, 66 Fig. 34, Pl. 1d (W6); 1982; Branigan 1993, 17-32, 144 No. 20.

See also: Alexiou 1971, 307; Catling 1972-3, 31; Michaud 1973, 405, 409; Pelon 1976, 461; Hiller 1977, 98; Belli 1984, 98-9, Fig. 1a, Pls. 1-2; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 5, 215, 217.

Location: After 3.6kms drive S from Moni Odiyitria, take (diagonally backwards) right turn down rough road leading into Ayiopharango valley. Once on valley floor, park, and climb c. 50m up W side of valley. See Blackman-Branigan 1977, Figs. 27, 34; 1982, Pl. 1a.

Recorded structure: D: 4.5-4.7. Whole circuit wall standing, to greatest height 2m. Entrance on E. Outside it annexe rooms, built platform and peribolos.

Present structure: Circuit wall and entrance standing. Walls of external annexes and platform further destroyed by looting.

Dating: EMI-MMIB/II.

9. AYIA KYRIAKI B

Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1977, 56-8, 66 Fig. 34 (W6a); 1982, 46, 47 Fig. 16, Pl. 1a.

See also: Belli 1984, 99; Branigan 1993, 145 Nos. 21 and 22; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 Nos. 6 and 7, 215, 217.

Location: C. 50m W up the hillside from Tomb A. *See* Blackman–Branigan 1977, 57 Fig. 27.

Recorded structure: D: 7. Nearly half circuit wall visible on E and S, foundation course only. Wall thickness 1.3m.

Present structure: Still visible.

Dating: ?EMI/II.

10. AYIA KYRIAKI C

Unexcavated. References as for Tomb B.

Location: Joined to Tomb B on NNW.

Recorded structure: D: 3.5. C. one-third of circuit wall visible on N, foundation course only. Wall thickness 1m.

Present structure: Still visible.

Dating: ?EMI/II.

11. AYIA PHOTIA/ KOUPHOTA A

Excavated. Tsipopoulou 1988, 31-3, 44-6, Pl. 2b; 1990, 305-9; 1992; 1999, 187 and ref, Pl. 28; Ayia Photia-Kouphota publication, forthcoming; Belli 2003.

See also: Catling 1988-9, 102; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 92 ('probable/possible' tomb); Watrous 1994, 722.

Location: Built over walls of large rectangular MMIA building c. 5km E of Siteia on headland/hill Kouphota, N of the village of Ayia Photia, c. 150m W of the EM cemetery.

Recorded structure: External D: 7.5m, whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 0.8m. Wall thickness up to 1.45m. Entrance on E. Both tombs are structurally distinct from the *kouloura* on the N of the site.

Present structure: D: 4.4. As recorded.

Dating: MMIIA.

12. AYIA PHOTIA/ KOUPHOTA B

Excavated. References as for Tomb A.

Location: C. 5m from Tomb A on the S.

Recorded structure: External D: 5. Whole circuit wall standing. Wall thickness 1.1–1.2m. Entrance on E.

Present structure: D: 2.7. As recorded. Circuit wall standing to greatest height 0.25m.

Dating: MMIIA.

13. AYIA TRIADHA A

Excavated. Banti 1930-1, 155-251, Pls. 16-19; Stefani 1930-1, 147-154; Laviosa 1969-70, 408, 414-5.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Pelon 1976, 8-10, Pls. 1-3, 141; Hiller 1977, 95; Belli 1984, 109-110, Fig. 12c, Pls. 21-22; La Rosa 1992a, 70, 73, 75, 77; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 1; Sbonias 1995, 153; Blackman 1999-2000, 127-8; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 63, 216, 218; Watrous et al 2004, 527 No. 2.

Location: On N slope of Ayios Georgios hill, close to main Ayia Triadha site, on its NE. See La Rosa 1992a, Fig. 7.2.

Recorded structure: D: 8.7. C. half circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.5m. Wall thickness 2m. Entrance on E, outside it 10 annexe rooms. Eleventh annexe room recently identified attached on SE. (To the S, separate chambers 'Camerette,' and further structures to W under excavation. Wall 14m long abutting exterior tholos wall on W, post-LMIIA).

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMI-III, MMIA-B/II, last few burials MMIIIA; (Annexe rooms) ?EMIII, MMI; ('Camerette') MMI.

14. AYIA TRIADHA B

Robbed. Excavated. Paribeni 1904, 677-756, Pls. 41-44; Laviosa 1972-3, 512-3.

See also: Fowler 1906, 344; Evans 1921, 107; Wiesner 1938, 5; Pini 1968, 10; Pelon 1976, 8-11, Pls. 1-2, 4, 142. 1-2; Hiller 1977, 95; Belli 1984, 109-111, Figs. 12c-13a, Pl. 23; La Rosa 1992a, 70-71, 73, 75-77; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 2; Sbonias 1995, 153; Blackman 1997-8, 112; Watrous 2001, 217; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 64, 216, 218; Watrous *et al* 2004, 527 No. 2.

Location: C. 30m WSW of Tomb A.

Recorded structure: D: 5.4. C. half of circuit wall standing on S to greatest height 2.3m. Wall thickness up to 1.49m. Three horizontal rows of slabs projecting from exterior wall. No trace of entrance. Structures abutting exterior wall on SE.

Present structure: Much as recorded.

Dating: EMII-?MMIB or MMIB (Re-use in LMIIIA2-III B).

15. AYIOS GEORGIOS

Robbed. Unexcavated. Alexiou 1967a, 483; Vasilakis 1989-90, 50, 49 Map 2.

See also: Pelon 1976, 461; Hiller 1977, 98; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 25; Sbonias 1995, 156 (Kephali Odigitrias/Ag. Georgios); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 3, 215, 217.

Location: In NE foothills of Kephali Odigitrias, c. 5km crowsflight from Moni Odigitria. Take turning SW from the monastery on rough road, follow for Vathy until a T-junction where you ignore right turn to Vathy and turn left towards Kephala mountain. Tomb is in front of small white building on level area at foot of mountain. GPS: 34°56'20"N, 24°45'44"E.

Recorded structure: D: c. 3.5. Wall standing to greatest height 1m. Wall thickness up to 1.5m. No entrance details.

Present structure: Deteriorated unclear circle, D:c. 5-5.8m. Wall thickness up to 1.15m. Doorjamb suggests entrance on E?

Dating: ?EMI-?EMII.

16. AYIOS KYRILLOS

Partially robbed. Excavated. Sakellarakis 1968; Ergon 1967, 116-7.

See also: Alexiou 1967b, 210, Pls. 195a, 196a; 1968, 403; Megaw 1967-8, 23; Daux 1968, 997-8; Pini 1968, 4; Alexiou 1969, 533-4; Pelon 1976, 11-12, Pl. 142.3; Hiller 1977, 100-1; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 41; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 53, 216, 218.

Location: SW of Ayios Kyriillos village, place-name Akonaki. C. 2km from village on road to Antiskari, just past archaeological sign and left bend round a small hill, park on left 400m before Ay. Nikolaos chapel. Goat-track leads back up small hill to tomb, which is ENE of chapel.

Recorded structure: D: 5.75-5.95. Whole circuit wall preserved to greatest height 2m. Wall thickness 1.6m. Entrance on E with lintel stones in place. Outside, annexe rooms and paved area.

Present structure: As recorded, with some deterioration. Wall standing to greatest height c. 1.5m. Lintel still in place. C. 15 slabs projecting from exterior wall of tomb.

Dating: EMII–MMI.

17. DHRAKONES D

Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 76–80, Pls. 8 (above, Nos. 680–1), 41–42, 43a.

See also: Pendlebury et al 1932–3, 86; Wiesner 1938, 4; Pini 1968, 10, 12; Pelon 1976, 17; Belli 1984, 111–2, Pl. 24.1; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 55 and 56; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 Nos. 38 and 39, 215, 218.

Location: C. 2km E of Phournopharango, near river. *See* Belli 1984, Pl. 24.1.

Recorded structure: D: 5.85. C. two-thirds of circuit wall standing (section washed away on W) to greatest height c. 0.80m. Some slabs projecting from exterior wall. Entrance on SE, one slab of lintel preserved. Outside, ruins of annexe rooms, especially on the E.

Present structure: Destroyed, leaving stony field.

Dating: MMIA.

18. DHRAKONES Z

Excavated. References as for Tomb D above.

Location: Adjacent to Dhraakones D on S.

Recorded structure: D: 7.05–7.20. Whole circuit wall standing, to greatest height 2.20m. Entrance on E. Outside it, rectangular annexe room.

Present structure: Destroyed, leaving stony field.

Dating: MMIA (Re-use in LMIII).

19. GORGOLAINI

Unexcavated. Platon 1955, 566.

See also: Hood–Boardman 1955, 30; Alexiou 1956, 341; Pini 1968, 4 (with ?); Pelon 1976, 462; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 78; Sbonias 1995, 159 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 76 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: Near Kato Asites, 200m up road from Gorgolaini Monastery, place-name Kastellos.

Recorded structure: ‘Circular building with hundreds of bones and many fragments of vases. An EM askos-shaped vase came from it.’ (Platon 1955).

Present structure: No clear traces of circular structure visible at Kastellos.

Dating: EM.

20. GYPSADHES

Partially robbed. Excavated. Hood 1957, 22–3; 1958a.

See also: Pini 1968, 5, 10; Pelon 1976, 23; Belli 1984, 118; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 81; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 84, 216, 219.

Location: On higher slopes of the Lower Gypsadhes hill c. 200m from Temple Tomb. From Knossos, turn right (S) up the hill for 360m. At parking space beside remains of quarrying, turn left through olive trees for 60m to find tomb just below (NE of) a modern house.

Recorded structure: D: c. 4. Half circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.5m. Entrance on E. Outside it, added rectangular annexe building (ossuary).

Present structure: Deteriorated and very overgrown. Wall thickness c. 0.80m.

Dating: MMII/MMIII–LMIA; (Annexe room) c. MMIIIB–LMIA.

21. KALATHIANA K

Robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 81–4, Pls. 8 (below), 43b, 44a, 45, 46a.

See also: Evans 1928, 79–80, 55 Fig. 26; Wiesner 1938, 5; Pelon 1976, 17–18, Pl. 7.3; Belli

1984, 115, Pls. 29, 30.1, Fig. 12a-b; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 71; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 74, 216, 219.

Location: On road from Moroni to Makres, walk down rough track on right 400m before Makres, past abandoned village Kalathiana; tomb is on E-facing slope 60m further on to SSE.

Recorded structure: D: 9.45. W half of circuit wall standing, set into hillside, to greatest height 2.7m. Wall thickness 2.1m. Location of entrance not visible.

Present structure: Whole wall now collapsed.

Dating: EMI/II-MMII.

22. KALATHIANA B

Unexcavated. Evans 1928, 79 n. 2.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Warren 1972b, 240; Pelon 1976, 462; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 72; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 75, 216, 219.

Location: Close to Tomb K, 'near the cliff'.

Recorded structure: Part of tomb 'traceable' (Evans 1928).

Present structure: Large stones c. 9m SE of Tomb K may be the remains of what Evans saw.

Dating: ?

23. KALOI LIMENES A

Robbed. Excavated. Davaras 1968, 405, Pl. 367.

See also: Alexiou 1965, 552; 1966, 322; 1967a, 483; 1969, 533; Michaud 1970, 1149, Fig. 569; Blackman-Branigan 1975, 17-20, Pls. 5c-d, 6a-b, 7a (SC2); Pelon 1976, 18-19; Hiller 1977, 99, Fig. 27; Belli 1984, 97; Vasilakis 1989-90, 18-21, 49 Map 2, Pls. 1-2; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 27; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 19, 215, 217.

Location: WNW of Kaloi Limenes, on slope of Kalogeros. Heading from Kaloi Limenes towards Moni Odiyitria, after 300m take first left down rough road past house of Nikos Lithakis, then after c. 200m, above corrugated shed, leave rough road and climb uphill for c. 300m.

Recorded structure: D: 4.5-4.9. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height c. 2.15m. Wall thickness up to 2.5m. Entrance on E, with lintel.

Present structure: As recorded, with some deterioration. Entrance retains lintel.

Dating: EMI-II.

24. KALOI LIMENES B

Robbed. Unexcavated. Blackman-Branigan 1975, 20-1, 18 Fig. 1, Pls. 5c, 7b (SC3).

See also: Hiller 1977, 99; Vasilakis 1989-90, 21-3, 70-71, 17 Fig. 2 (some items), 49 Map 2; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 28; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 20, 215, 217.

Location: On saddle c. 700m NW of Kaloi Limenes village. GPS: 34°56'00"N, 24°47'48"E.

Recorded structure: D: 4.5. NE quadrant of circuit wall standing, to greatest height of two courses. Wall thickness 0.85m. Entrance not visible. Possible traces of annexe room on SE.

Present structure: Completely destroyed by Kaloi Limenes to Moni Odiyitria rough road.

Dating: SubNeol/EMI-EMIII.

25. KAMILARI A

Excavated. Levi 1961-2; 1964, 9-10, Figs. 30a, d, 31, 32a, 40-5; La Rosa 1992b.

See also: Platon 1959, 383-4; Hood 1959, 19; Pini 1968, 5; Pelon 1976, 19-22, Pls. 8, 145.2, 146-7, 148.1; Belli 1984, 112, Pls. 25-6; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 3; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 60, 216, 218; Watrous et al 2004, 527 No. 5.

Location: Inside archaeological fence on low hill Grigori Koryphi. Follow signs from NW edge of Kamilari village, c. 1km along rough road. See Levi 1961-2, Fig 2.

Recorded structure: D: 7.65. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.92m. Wall thickness c. 1.7m. Entrance on E with lintel. Outside it, added annexe rooms a and b; with c, d (curvilinear), and e added in ?MMIIIA. Also peribolos and altar on NE.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: MMIB – MMIII, LMI (Re-use in LMIIIA2).

26. KAMILARI B

Robbed. Excavated. Levi 1961-2, 107-8, 9 Fig. 1.

See also: Platon 1959, 384; Hood 1959, 19; Pini 1968, 5; Pelon 1976, 19-20, 22; Belli 1984, 112-3; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 4; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 61, 216, 218; Watrous et al 2004, 527 No. 5.

Location: Place-name Tou Mylona o Lakkos, c. 200m NE of Tomb A, 80m uphill on other side of the E-W rough road to Tymbaki. GPS: 35°02'48"N, 24°47'24"E.

Recorded structure: D: c. 5. N half of circuit wall standing, set into hillside. Floor paved.

Present structure: Some deterioration. Wall preserved on NE, to greatest height 1.8m. Wall thickness up to 1.2m. N side of entrance visible, on SE of tomb.

Dating: MMII–III.

27. KAMILARI C

Robbed. Unexcavated. Branigan 1976, 167-171, Pls. 1, 2.

See also: Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller 1977, 95-6; Belli 1984, 112-3; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 5; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 62, 216, 218; Watrous et al 2004, 527-8 No. 6, Pl. 11.3.

Location: Follow path downhill from Tomb A; then head SW (right) round SE edge of hill, c. 250m walk.

Recorded structure: D: c. 3.7. C. one-quarter of circuit wall standing on N, to greatest height 1.1m. Wall thickness c. 1m. Remains of rectangular ?annexe room on E outside missing ?entrance (Branigan, 1976). Slightly larger dimensions given by Alexiou when excavating re-use of site as rural shrine of Demeter (1957, 335; see also Hood 1957, 16; Daux 1958, 794-796).

Present structure: Much deteriorated but still visible.

Dating: ?EM, MM (Re-use in Classical-Hellenistic period).

28. KAMINOSPILIO

Robbed. Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1973.

See also: Faure 1966, 54; Warren 1972b, 240 (Pigaidakia); Pelon 1976, 456, 462 (Pigaidakia); Hiller 1977, 97-8, Fig. 26; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 12; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 15, 215, 217.

Location: Heading towards Kaloi Limenes, at 1.75km from Pigaidakia on ridge with sea view on left, take diagonal left turn down rough road. After c. 1km just before shepherd's house, cut left across 2 fields. Tomb is behind hedge left of another house, GPS: 34°58'02"N, 24°51'04"E.

Recorded structure: D: 8.25. C. three-quarters of circuit wall standing to height of 1.4m above foundation course; on NW side built against an outcrop of bedrock. Wall thickness up to 1.4m. No entrance visible, probably on E or more likely SE. Interior cross-wall, height 1.1m above foundation course, running NW-SE across two-thirds of the circle. Smaller interior wall inside N part of tomb.

Present structure: As recorded, with some deterioration.

Dating: EMI/IIA, MMI.

KEPHALI (See under STOU SKANIARI TO LAKKO)

29. KHRISTOS X

Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 70-2, Pl. 40b.

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 87; Evans 1928, 81-2; Wiesner 1938, 4; Pelon 1976, 16, Pl. 7.2; Belli 1984, 106, Figs 9b, 10, Pl. 16; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 45; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 32, 215, 217.

Location: C. 3km E of Krotos village, close to, NW of, levelled church and ruins in high position on N-facing slope below rocky summit Volakas. Reachable from Krotos by rough road and then cross-country. GPS: 34°57'28"N, 24°58'40"E.

Recorded structure: D: 6–6.5. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.7m. Wall thickness 1.5m. Entrance on E with lintel. Outside it, traces of walls.

Present structure: As recorded. Wall still standing to greatest height 1.45m.

Dating: MMIA.

30. KHRISTOS B

Unexcavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 70.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 4; Pelon 1976, 461; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 46 ('probable/possible' tomb); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 33, 215, 217.

Location: A few metres from Tomb X.

Recorded structure: 'A section of a circular wall, the last remnant of another tholos possibly never finished, was found close to the church and to a small enclosure nearby' (Xanthoudides 1924).

Present structure: Traces discernible.

Dating: ?

31. KHRONI KALYVI/ GANGALES

Emptied in antiquity. Partially excavated. Karo 1930, 158. Yannis Karayannakis, pers. comm. 2005.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 4; Alexiou 1968, 403; Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller 1977, 101; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 70 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: After turning off the Ayii Deká–Heraklion road towards Gangales, 140m on (just after the river) pass tiny chapel on left of road. 30m further on, cut across fields to the right (180m). The tomb is a few metres NW of a barn.

Recorded structure: D: unspecified, over 5.5m. Cleared out in Roman times and re-used. Marinatos excavated only a small part, establishing that it had an entrance of large blocks of stone, but no corbelling.

Present structure: Barely discernible raised irregular circular mound of stones, overgrown by vegetation. D: ?c. 11m. Wall thickness ?c. 1.7m.

Dating: ?EM.

KHRYSTOMOS (See under SOUTH COAST)

32. KOKKINIANO

Robbed and destroyed. Unexcavated. Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 88.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Pelon 1976, 462; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 60; Sbonias 1995, 154 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 48 (with ?), 215, 218.

Location: C. 2km NE of Vasilika Anoyia village, across the river from the ruined walls of Pappamylus. Leaving Viagionia, for Ayii Deká, 700m past petrol station, opposite very large greenhouse, turn left to house of Georgios Kontroulakis. 200m to the S, the field 'Mnemata' or 'Nekrotapheio' has a track along the bottom of it, with breezeblock hut and piles of stones.

Recorded structure: '... at Kokkiniano ... we found traces of a similar tomb [to Porti]. No sherds could be found in it, however, though some indistinguishable ones lay in a field to the North' (Pendlebury et al).

Present structure: Completely destroyed. Pile of stones at bottom of field, sherds in field. Local informants say that in 1960s and 1970s stones were cleared from field, some taken for building. Reported finds include a stone vessel.

Dating: Surface sherds suggest ?EMIIB–?EMIII/MMI.

Additional information: This tomb has been included on the basis of Pendlebury's viewing of a structure like Porti; the presence on the site now of sherds of the appropriate period; and a strong local tradition of significant finds from the site associated with the name Nekrotapheio.

33. KORAKIES

Partially robbed. Excavated. Faure 1969, 181 n. 4; Eirini Andonakaki, pers. comm. 2001, 2005.

See also: Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller 1977, 101; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 42; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 34, 215, 217.

Location: 300m crowsflight E of Miamou. Driving out of the village towards Krotos, after c. 1km on a ridge turn left down rough road leading back towards village; after c. 200m, at crossroads, turn right and after c. 100m the tomb is c. 20m off on your right.

Recorded structure: '...au Sud-Est de Miamou ...lieu dit Korakies: tombe à tholos' (Paul Faure, pers. comm. 2003, notes from 1968 visit).

Present structure: D: 5.1–5.35. Two-thirds of circuit wall standing on E to greatest height 1.55m. Foundations traceable round rest of circle. Wall thickness up to 2.4m. Entrance on E with 4 lintel stones in place. Outside it on E and SE, traces of four small annexe rooms.

Dating: MMI.

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34. KOUMASA A

Partially robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 3-4, 32-49, Pls. 7 (left) (from space AB), 16, 61, some items on 1-5, 18-32.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Branigan 1970, 133 Fig. 27; Pelon 1976, 23-5, Pls. 9, 10.1-2; Belli 1984, 106-7, Fig. 9a, Pl. 17.1-2; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 47; Watrous 1994, 746; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 42, 215, 218.

Location: Place-name Tsakhaliás, 1.3km from Loukia, beside, on left of, road to Koumasa, inside archaeological fence.

Recorded structure: D: 4.1. Two-thirds of circuit wall standing on E to greatest height 1.2m. Wall thickness 1.3m. Entrance on E with lintel. Outside it, small walled rectangular sunken area. 6m to NE, rectangular ossuary C.

Present structure: As recorded, with a little deterioration.

Dating: (Tomb A) EMI – II; (Ossuary C) EMII. (Dating for outdoor areas: Area AB, EMII; Area D, EMII, MMI; Area Z, MMIA–?B). Site perhaps still in use MMIB–II.

35. KOUMASA B

Partially robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 3-32, Pls. 7, 17, 61, some items on 1-5, 18-32.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Branigan 1970, 133 Fig. 27; Pelon 1976, 23-5, Pl. 9; Belli 1984, 106-7, Fig. 9a, Pls. 17.2-3, 18.3; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 48; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 43, 215, 218.

Location: 2.5m S of Tomb A.

Recorded structure: D: 9.52. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.6m. Wall

thickness up to 2m. Five slabs projecting from exterior wall on N. Entrance on E, divided by standing rock. Outside it, possible traces of annexe room. Further E, paved area.

Present structure: Some deterioration, e. g. entrance dividing stone gone, otherwise as recorded.

Dating: EMI-III, ?MMIA.

36. KOUMASA E

Cleared in antiquity. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 3-4, 32-49, Pls. 16a, 29b, 36a(left), 61, some items on 1-5, 18-32.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Branigan 1970, 133 Fig. 27; Pelon 1976, 23-5, Pls. 9, 10.2; Belli 1984, 106-8, Fig. 9a, Pl. 18.1-2; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 49; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 44, 215, 218.

Location: C. 4.5m E of Tomb A.

Recorded structure: D: 9.3. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.5m. Wall thickness up to 2.1m. Twelve slabs projecting from exterior wall on E. Entrance on E with lintel. Outside it, sunken rectangular annexe room. To E and SE, paved area.

Present structure: Some deterioration, e. g. lintel gone, but otherwise as recorded.

Dating: MMI.

37. KOUTSOKERA

Robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 73-5, Pl. 40a (below).

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 87; Wiesner 1938, 5; Pelon 1976, 25-6; Belli 1984, 113, Pl. 24.2; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 53; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 47, 215, 218.

Location: In fields between Vasiliki and Vagionia, c. 350m NNE of Ay. Kharalambos chapel, at place also known as Ta Zigounia or Sopata. GPS: 35°00'03"N, 25°00'05"E.

Recorded structure: D: 5.55m. Circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.3m. Wall thickness 1.5m. Entrance on E. No trace of annexe rooms.

Present structure: Large overgrown *trokhalos* c. 7 x 13m.

Dating: EMI-EMII.

38. KRASI A

Excavated. Marinatos 1929, 102-141, Pl. 4.

See also: BCH 1926, 578; AJA 1927, 127; Woodward 1927, 258; Béquignon 1929, 529; Karo 1930, 157-8; Pelon 1976, 26-7, Pls. 10.3, 11.1-2; Belli 1984, 117, 119; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 85; Sbonias 1995, 159; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 88, 216, 219.

Location: On N side, near crest, of hill 'To Armi' dominating Krasi village on SW. Starting from W end of cemetery, follow intermittent footpath up diagonally (c. 15mins).

Recorded structure: D: irregular, up to 4.2m. Whole circuit wall preserved, to greatest height c. 1.65m. Wall thickness up to 2.25m. Entrance on E with lintel and sealing slab in place. Outside, paved path leading to entrance.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMI/?IIA-MMI.

39. KRASI B

Unexcavated. Cleaned out. Platon 1959, 387; Alexiou 1963a, 405.

See also: Pini 1968, 5; Warren 1972b, 240; Pelon 1976, 26, 462; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 86; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 89, 216, 219.

Location: C. 3.5km crowsflight NE of Krasi. From water tanks below the village, head up over saddle Sto Ankathoseli, turning right to skirt the other side of mountain Khalikas, past place Kataleimmata. Tomb is on W side of a gully running N towards the sea.

Recorded structure: 'At a place called Kataleimmata ... can be seen an Early Minoan tholos tomb, from which came a pendant in the form of a female idol' (Platon 1959). 'N of Krasi ... [Alexiou] found at ... Skinou Kataleimmata, west of Krasi wood, a circular built store of the early palace period and an adjacent rectangular building, of the new palace period, as it seems from the sherds' (Alexiou 1963a).

Present structure: D: 2.9. Whole circuit wall surviving, to greatest height 2.2m from floor level (depth of c. 1.2m below present ground level). False entrance preserved on E with blocking slab 0.9 x 0.85m. Near top of SW wall, a 'window' in the wall 0.27 x c. 0.2m. Outside on SE, traces of rectangular ?annexe room 2.5 x c. 3m.

Dating: ?EM.

40. KROTOS

Robbed. Excavated. Vasilakis 1983, 355, Pls. 153, 154a-b.

See also: Branigan 1993, 146 No. 44; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 36, 215, 218.

Location: 1.7km from Krotos village along Lendas/Trypiti road, c. 70m off to the left against first of three big adjacent rock outcrops Aspra Kharakia. *See* Branigan 1998b, 15 Fig. 1.2.

Recorded structure: D: 4. C. two-thirds of circuit wall standing, to greatest height 0.8m. Wall thickness 1m. On the E side, no wall but a large overhanging rock. Location of entrance not visible.

Present structure: Remains of circuit wall still visible. Possible gaps for entrance on SE.

Dating: EMII–EMIII.

LASAIA (See under SOUTH COAST)

41. LEBENA PAPOURA I

Partially robbed. Excavated. Alexiou 1958; 1960a; 1960b, Pl. 225c; 1992, 164-6; Platon 1958, 470-1; Alexiou–Warren 2004.

See also: Hood 1958b, 16, 17 Fig 24; Daux 1959, 742-5; Hood 1960-1, 24; Pini 1968, 5; Pelon 1976, 27-30, Pl. 148.2 (Tomb 1A); Belli 1984, 101-2, Figs. 1b, 2, Pl. 7; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 35; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 27 (Lenda/Papoura A), 215, 217.

Location: C. 700m W of Lendas village, turn right in Dytiko just before Taverna Odysseus. Follow the track N c. 100m, then continue c. 200m across field. Tomb is inside archaeological fence below rocky outcrop.

Recorded structure: D: 5–5.15. Almost all circuit wall standing, to greatest height 1.25 m. Wall thickness up to 2m. Entrance on E covered with 4 lintels. Outside it, small compartments ('Tomb 1A').

Present structure: As recorded, with recent reinforcement. Outside compartments filled in.

Dating: EMIIA–EMIII/MMI.

42. LEBENA PAPOURA IB

Excavated. Alexiou 1960b, 257-8, Pl. 225c; Platon–Davaras 1960, 510; Daux 1961, 886, 888-91; Alexiou 1992, 164-6; Alexiou–Warren 2004.

See also: Hood 1960-1, 24; Alexiou 1967a, 483; Pini 1968, 5; Pelon 1976, 27-30, Pl. 148. 3; Belli 1984, 101-2, Figs. 1b, 2, Pls. 7.1, 7.3; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 36; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 28 (Lenda/Papoura B), 215, 217.

Location: Next to Tomb I, on the SW.

Recorded structure: D: 4.3–4.5. C. three-quarters of circuit wall standing, to greatest height 1.4m. Wall thickness up to 1.9m. Entrance (badly preserved) on SE.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMIIA–EMIII/MMI.

43. LEBENA YEROKAMBOS 2

Robbed in antiquity. Excavated. Alexiou 1960a; 1960b, Pl. 226a; Daux 1960, 841-6; Alexiou 1992, 164, 166-7; Alexiou–Warren 2004.

See also: Platon 1959, 370-1; Hood 1959, 19-20; Alexiou 1967a, 483, Pl. 358a; Pini 1968, 5; Branigan 1970, Pl. 2; Pelon 1976, 27-30, Pls. 11.3, 148.4, 149.1-2; Belli 1984, 101-3, Fig. 4, Pl. 8; Branigan 1993, 145 Nos. 33 and 34; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 Nos. 25 and 26 (Lenda/Jerokambos A and B), 215, 217.

Location: 2.15km crowsflight W of Lendas, inside archaeological fence beside the road on N side, behind a shed.

Recorded structure: D: 5.10–5.15. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.6m. Wall thickness 1.9m. On NE interior wall, 2 short walls form compartment 1m wide. Entrance on E with monolithic lintel stone; outside to E and SE, 4 anterooms.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMI–MMIA. (Annexe rooms D and AN started MMIA; A and M later than the tombs).

44. LEBENA YEROKAMBOS 2A

Excavated. References as for Tomb 2 above.

Location: Adjoins Tomb 2 on SE.

Recorded structure: D: 3.4. Three-quarters of circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.15m. Wall thickness 1m. Entrance probably on N.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMIIA, EMIII – MMIA.

45. LEBENA ZERVOU 3

Excavated. Alexiou 1960b; 1992, 164, 166; Platon–Davaras 1960, 509-10; Hood 1960-1, 24; Daux 1961, 886, 888; Alexiou–Warren 2004.

See also: Pini 1968, 5; Pelon 1976, 27-30; Belli 1984, 101, 103, Fig. 3a, Pl. 9; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 37; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 29, 215, 217.

Location: On hillock c. 1km NE of Lendas. Leaving Lendas towards Krotos, after 600m, on bend with two turnings off to the right, take the inland one (initially asphalt) which climbs briefly, then on crest c. 300m after right bend, the tomb is visible c. 100m off road forward right.

Recorded structure: D: 5.2–5.4. Damaged outline of whole circuit wall standing, to greatest height 1m. Wall thickness up to 2m. Entrance, with lintel, on E.

Present structure: Much deteriorated, lintel gone, circle still discernible to greatest height 1m.

Dating: EMIIA–MMIB.

46. LIVARI, SKIADHI

Unexcavated. Schlager *et al* 2002, 207-212 Site 37; Keith Branigan, pers. comm. 2005.

See also: Catling, 1988-9, 106.

Location: 10kms drive S of Ziros, turn left after ruins of Phovolies down rough road to Bay of Livari (2km). See Schlager *et al* 2002, 193 Fig. 12 (Site 37 in foreground just out of frame).

Recorded structure: D: 4.5. Traces of circuit wall preserved to greatest height of a 'few decimeters'. Wall thickness up to 2m. Entrance, now lost, probably on SE where wall interrupted. No sign of annexes. Part of a necropolis with other grave types.

Present structure: As recorded. Greatest wall height 0.47m.

Dating: ?EM–?MMI.

47. MARATHOKEPHALO A

Robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1918, 15-23.

See also: Schweitzer 1922, 326-330; Evans 1928, 80; Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 90; Wiesner 1938, 5; Pelon 1976, 30; Belli 1984, 115-6, Pl. 30.2; Branigan 1993, 147 Nos. 69 and 70; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 Nos. 72 and 73, 216, 219.

Location: C. 2km from Moroni village, place-name Kampelitouria, on hill Marathokephalo. C. 500m out of Moroni heading towards Makres, pass water tank on right, then after 300m take track leading diagonally backwards on left, then first right. The hill is just past the next junction, on left.

Recorded structure: D: ?5–6. Small section of W part of circuit wall standing.

Present structure: Section of wall still discernible, thickness 1.5m.

Dating: EMII, EMIII, MMIA.

48. MARATHOKEPHALO B

Excavated. References as for Tomb A above.

Location: Adjacent to Tomb A, on the W.

Recorded structure: D: 5.6. Two-thirds of circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.2m. Wall thickness 2m. Entrance not on E, perhaps on S? Three slabs projecting from exterior wall.

Present structure: Much overgrown and deteriorated.

Dating: EMII, EMIII, MMIA.

49. MEGALOI SKINOI A

Robbed. Excavated. Alexiou 1966, 321-2; 1967a, 482-3, Pl. 357a-d (Odiyitrias/Megaloi Skinoi IIIa); Blackman–Branigan 1977, 38-40, 66 Fig. 34, Pls. 3b, d, 4a (E10); Vasilakis 1989-90, 39-45, 49 Map 2 (Megaloi Skinoi II).

See also: Fraser 1968-9, 37; Pelon 1976, 30-1; Hiller 1977, 96-7, Fig. 25; Belli 1984, 104, Figs. 5, 7a-b, Pl. 11 (Megali Skini IIIa); Branigan 1993, 101 Fig. 6.3, 144 No. 17; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 8, 215, 217.

Location: Follow directions for Tomb C, then head c. 800m ENE across country. See Blackman–Branigan 1977, 66 Fig. 34, Pl. 3b (E10).

Recorded structure: D: 5.8–6.2. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 3.4m. Wall thickness 2m. Entrance on E with lintel. Small rectangular annexe rooms, destroyed by robbers.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMI–MMI (Re-use in LM).

50. MEGALOI SKINOI B

Robbed. Excavated. Alexiou 1966, 321-2; 1967a, 482-3, Pl. 357d (Odiyitrias/Megaloi Skinoi IIIb); Blackman–Branigan 1977, 38-40, 66 Fig 34, Pl. 3b (E10); Vasilakis 1989-90, 39-45, 49 Map 2 (Megaloi Skinoi II).

See also: Fraser 1968-9, 37; Pelon 1976, 30-1; Hiller 1977, 97; Belli 1984, 104, Figs. 6, 7c, Pl. 12 (Megali Skini IIIb); Branigan 1993, 101 Fig. 6.3, 144 No. 18; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 9, 215, 217.

Location: 7m SSE of Tomb A.

Recorded structure: D: 6.5. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 2m. Wall thickness up to 2.10m. Entrance on E with lintel. Small rectangular annexe rooms, destroyed by robbers.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: EMI–MMI (?Re-use in LM).

51. MEGALOI SKINOI C

Robbed. Unexcavated. Alexiou 1966, 322; 1967a, 483; Blackman–Branigan 1977, 37-8, 66 Fig. 34, Pls. 2d, 3a (E9); Vasilakis 1989-90, 38-9, 71, 49 Map 2 (Megalo Skinoi I).

See also: Pelon 1976, 462; Belli 1984, 103, Figs. 1c, 3b, Pl. 10 (Megali Skini II); Branigan 1993, 101 Fig. 6.3, 144 No. 19; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 10, 215, 217.

Location: C. 3kms drive S from Moni Odiyttria down rough road, 10m after crossing river, turn left up rough road towards Pigaidakia. After c. 50m, behind huge rock outcrop on right, tomb is on top of a rise which can be clambered up from near the road.

Recorded structure: D: 4–4.20m. Whole circuit wall preserved intermittently, average height 0.7m. Wall thickness up to 1.4m. Entrance on E.

Present structure: Further deteriorated, but circuit wall and entrance still visible.

Dating: SubNeol–MMI.

52. MONI ODIYITRIA A

Robbed. Excavated. Vasilakis 1989-90, 64-5, 49 Map 2, Pls. 10-14 (Tis Khatzinas to Liophyto); 1992a; Branigan–Vasilakis, Moni Odiyttria publication, forthcoming.

See also: Touchais 1982, 625; Branigan 1993, 100 Fig. 6.2, 144 Nos. 13 and 14; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 Nos. 12 and 13, 215, 217.

Location: 150m N of Moni Odiyttria monastery, fenced area in olive grove on Khatzinas Liophyto. See Vasilakis 1992a, Fig. 30.1-2.

Recorded structure: D: 3.5. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height 0.8m. Wall thickness 1m. Entrance on E. Outside it, courtyard with pebble floor.

Present structure: As recorded.

Dating: ?Final Neol, EMI–MMIB (Re-use of site in LMI). (EMI–II main period of use, Keith Branigan, pers. comm. 2005).

53. MONI ODIYITRIA B

Robbed. Excavated. References as for Tomb A above.

Location: Adjacent to Tomb A on NW.

Recorded structure: D: 6.0–6.1. Three-quarters of circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.5m. Wall thickness 1.5m. Entrance on E, outside it 5 annexe rooms, paved courtyard and small altar. Peribolos on NE. Attached to SE exterior wall, a roughly oval ossuary pit.

Present structure: As recorded. Wall thickness up to 3.4m if outer wall included.

Dating: EMII–MMIB (?Re-use of site in LMI).

54. MYRSINI

Excavated. Platon 1959, 373-4.

See also: Daux 1960, 821; Pini 1968, 5, 10, 12; Pelon 1976, 31-2, Pl. 149.3; Belli 1984, 117-118, Pl. 32; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 89; Sbonias 1995, 163; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 92, 216, 219.

Location: Adjacent to, on N side of, a bend in track leading down from Myrsini village towards the sea, at place Galana Kharakia. GPS: 35°10'24"N, 25°56'37"E.

Recorded structure: D: 4.7. Part of the N side destroyed, but the rest of circuit wall standing to sufficient height to show the original outline clearly. Wall thickness 1.2m. Entrance on NE, one jamb preserved.

Present structure: Most of circuit wall still standing to greatest height of c. 1m.

Dating: EMII–MMIB.

55. PHYLAKEAS A

Robbed. Alexiou 1966, 322; 1967a, 484; Andonis Vasilakis pers. comm. 1998, 2005; Trypiti publication, forthcoming.

See also: Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller 1977, 101; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 38; Sbonias 1995, 157; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 30, 215, 217.

Location: Heading W from Trypiti, just past the Phylakas headland, 40m off the road on right on a low hill. GPS: 34°56'04"N, 24°58'40"E.

Recorded structure: D: 5.25–5.40m. Wall preserved to greatest height 0.20m.

Present structure: Traces of circuit wall still visible with section missing between ENE and S.

Dating: EMIII.

56. PHYLAKEAS B

Robbed. Cleared. Andonis Vasilakis, pers. comm. 1998, 2005; Trypiti publication, forthcoming.

Location: C. 150m crowsflight W of Tomb A. 50m along the road from Tomb A, it is visible c. 70m to N of road, on W side of a gully.

Recorded structure: (see Andonis Vasilakis, Trypiti publication, forthcoming).

Present structure: D: c. 3.75. One-quarter of circuit wall standing on NNW, to greatest height 1.10m. Wall thickness up to 0.94m. Set into hillside on N. Lower course of small stones with 1-2 courses of larger stones above. Entrance not visible. Ground slopes away on S and E.

Dating: EMIII.

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57. PLATANOS A

Partially robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1916, 25-6; 1924, 88-90, 93-125, Pls. 46b-47, 62 (right), some items on 9-15, 50-58.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 6; Platon 1953, 491-2; 1955, 568; *Ergon* 1972, 130, Pl. 121; Hood-Boardman 1955, 30-31; Branigan 1970, 12 Fig. 2; Alexiou 1973, 462-3, 465-6; Pelon 1976, 32-3, Pl. 12.1; Belli 1984, 113-4, 121, Fig. 11a, Pl. 27.1; Vasilakis 1992b; Branigan 1993, 94 Fig. 5.2, 147 No. 64; Watrous 1994, 745; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 66, 216, 218.

Location: At Stavros 150m W of Platanos village, inside archaeological fence beside road towards Peri on S side. See Vasilakis 1992b, Fig. 35.2.

Recorded structure: D: 13.1. C. two-thirds of circuit wall standing, with gap on E side, to greatest height 0.75m. Wall thickness up to 2.45m. Entrance on E. Outside it, huts and trenches. Outside on S, a series of compartments.

Present structure: C. half of circuit wall still standing on S/W. Few traces of huts/trenches.

Dating: EMII, EMIII/MMIA, MMIB–?MMII.

58. PLATANOS B

Partially robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1916, 26-7; 1924, 88, 90-125, Pls. 48-9, 62 (right), some items on 9-15, 50-58.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 6; Branigan 1970, 12 Fig. 2; Platon *Ergon* 1972, 130, Pl. 121; Pelon 1976, 32-3, Pl. 12.1; Belli 1984, 113-4, 121, Fig. 11b, Pls. 27-28.1; Vasilakis 1992b; Branigan 1993, 94 Fig. 5.2, 147 No. 65; Watrous 1994, 745; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 67, 216, 218.

Location: Adjacent to Tomb A, on W.

Recorded structure: D: 10.23. Circuit wall standing apart from section on E, to greatest height 1.10m. Wall thickness up to 2.55m. Doorway on E destroyed by looters. Outside it, remains of annexe rooms, and E of that a paved court. 25 slabs projecting from exterior wall.

Present structure: As recorded. Some restoration, doorway rebuilt by Xanthoudides. Few traces of annexe rooms; paved court still visible.

Dating: EMIII/MMIA, MMIB–?MMII.

59. PLATANOS C

Partially robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1916, 27; 1924, 88, 92-125, Pls. 54, 56, some items on 9-15, 50-58.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 6; Branigan 1970, 12 Fig. 2; Pelon 1976, 32-3; Belli 1984, 113-4; Vasilakis 1992b; Branigan 1993, 94 Fig. 5.2, 147 No. 66; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 68, 216, 218.

Location: 5m N of Tomb B, outside fence.

Recorded structure: D: 7.3. S part of circuit wall surviving, to greatest height 0.4m. Wall thickness 1.8m. One door jamb surviving, and traces of structures in front of entrance.

Present structure: Covered over by Xanthoudides.

Dating: EMII, MMIA, MMIB.

60. PORTI P

Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 54-69, Pls. 6, 7, 8 (above), 34-5, 36b, 37-39, 62 (left).

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 88; Wiesner 1938, 6; Pini 1968, 12; Pelon 1976, 33-4, Pl. 12.2; Belli 1984, 108, Pl. 19; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 59; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 45, 215, 218.

Location: C. 800m out of Vasilika Anoyia on the road to Kandila, take path to left just after water tank, then after walking c. 200m, the tomb is c. 150m off on right on terrace on NW slope of hill Tou Bairami to Papouri.

Recorded structure: D: 6.65. Three-quarters of circuit wall standing, to greatest height 1.15m. Wall thickness up to 2.7m. Entrance on E, with lintel. Outside it, two annexe rooms and deep walled trench/ossuary. Nine slabs projecting from exterior wall.

Present structure: Deteriorated and overgrown, but wall still standing.

Dating: EMII, ?EMIII, MMIA–B, MMIA; (Ossuary) MMIB/II.

61. SALAMÉ

Robbed. Excavated. Xanthoudides 1924, 73-4, Pl. 40a (top).

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 87; Wiesner 1938, 6; Pelon 1976, 34-5; Belli 1984, 114, Pl. 28.2; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 54; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 46, 215, 218.

Location: In fields between Vasiliki and Vagionia, by chapel of Ayios Kharalambos.

Recorded structure: D: 5.05. Whole circuit wall standing, to greatest height 0.7m. Wall thickness up to 0.85m. Entrance on E. No traces of annexe rooms.

Present structure: Amorphous *trokhalos* 17m SW of chapel.

Dating: EMI–EMII.

62. SIDEROKAMINO

Unexcavated. Faure 1969, 180 n. 2, 179 Fig. 4.

See also: Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller 1977, 101; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 87; Sbonias 1995, 160; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 90, 216, 219.

Location: C. 2km SW of Malia, on SE side of valley, place-name Siderokamino.

Recorded structure: D: 3.3. Whole circuit wall standing, height 1m. Entrance on E.

Present structure: As recorded. Wall thickness up to 1.8m. Remains of (?)annexe room outside entrance (c. 6.1 x 4m, walls preserved to greatest height 0.85m, wall thickness up to 0.8m).

Dating: Surface sherds suggest ?EMII–?MMIII.

63. SIVA N

Robbed. Excavated. Paribeni 1913.

See also: Bates 1916, 101; Pendlebury et al 1932-3, 89; Wiesner 1938, 6; Alexiou 1968, 403 (Monastiriako Pigadhi by Siva); Pelon 1976, 35, Pl. 13; Hiller 1977, 101 (Monasteraki Pegadi bei Siva); Belli 1984, 114-5; Branigan 1993, 144 Nos. 6 and 7; Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 Nos. 58 and 59, 216, 218; Watrous et al 2004, 540 No. 109.

Location: C. 1.5km SSW of Siva. Coming from the village, pass cemetery on your right, immediately take a forward right fork down rough road, continue until at a diagonal cross-roads with a well at forward right (the Monastiriako Pigadhi) the tombs are c. 70m ahead beside the road on the left, place-name Platiais Opsais.

Recorded structure: D: 4–4.8. Whole circuit wall preserved, to greatest height 0.92 m. Wall thickness up to 1.7m. Entrance on E.

Present structure: Deteriorated. Entrance no longer clear.

Dating: EMI–III, ?MMI.

64. SIVA S

Robbed. Excavated. References as for Tomb N above.

Location: Adjacent to Tomb N.

Recorded structure: D: 5.7–5.92. Whole circuit wall preserved, to greatest height 1m. Wall thickness up to 1.7m. Entrance preserved on E.

Present structure: Deteriorated. Entrance no longer clear.

Dating: EMI–III, ?MMI.

65. SKOTOMENOU O KHARAKAS A

Robbed. Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1977, 50-1, Pl. 7a.

See also: Branigan 1993, 144 Nos. 9 and 10; Sbonias 1995, 158; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 Nos. 16 and 17, 215, 217.

Location: 2.1km from centre of Pigaidakia heading towards Kali Limenes, on ridge with sea view on left, turn right off road into field gently sloping down, and walk c. 600m along left side of valley. At first keep left of plastic greenhouse and its fence, then left of small copse; last 300m has clear fenced path down to spectacular split outcrop of grey limestone. Tomb is adjacent.

Recorded structure: D: c. 8.8. Circuit wall standing, where visible, to greatest height 1m, covered on E side by robbers' dumps. Wall thickness 1.45m. No trace of entrance in exposed parts of the wall. No visible traces of annexe rooms.

Present structure: Much deteriorated, structure barely identifiable.

Dating: EMI–MMI.

Additional information: Running through the middle of the outcrop, a deep rock-cleft c. 1m wide containing bones and ?MMI pottery. On the S of the outcrop, traces of a rectangular structure of which the NE corner was visible (3m of walling) with no evidence of date or function. (Blackman–Branigan 1977).

66. SKOTOMENOU O KHARAKAS B

Robbed. Unexcavated. References as for Tomb A above.

Location: Separated from Tomb A by the rock outcrop.

Recorded structure: D: 6.6–6.7. Not much of the structure visible, to greatest height of one

course of large, rectangular blocks of stone on the inside face of the wall only. Wall thickness not measurable. Entrance possibly in S or SE part of the tomb.

Present structure: Much deteriorated.

Dating: EM–?MMI.

67. SKOTOMENOU O KHARAKAS C

Robbed. Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1977, 50-1, Pl. 7a.

See also: Branigan 1993, 144 No. 11 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 158 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 18, 215, 217.

Location: On other side of Tomb B.

Recorded structure: D: c. 4.0. A very incomplete circle of rough, unworked blocks of limestone. No trace of entrance.

Present structure: Much deteriorated.

Dating: ?EM–MMI.

68. SOPATA KOUSÉ

Robbed. Excavated. Hatzi-Vallianou 1979, 384, Pls. 191-2; 1989, 432, Figs. 3-4.

See also: Branigan 1993, 147 No. 77; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 55, 216, 218; Watrous et al 2004, 540 No. 112.

Location: C. 1.5km SE of Kouses. From Listaros, take the rough road towards Pombia, after 2.6km passing a chapel and 200m later taking a left turn; the tomb is on the left c. 50m up, inside archaeological fence. See Hatzi-Vallianou 1989, Fig. 3.

Recorded structure: D: 7.4. Two-thirds of circuit wall standing, gap on W side. Wall thickness up to 3m (where double wall). Entrance preserved on E. Outside it, 5 annexe rooms.

Present structure: As recorded, wall still standing to greatest height 1.3m.

Dating: ?EM, MMIA/B (Hatzi-Vallianou 1979). EMII–MMII (Watrous et al 2004).

69. SOUTH COAST 8 A

Robbed. Excavated. Davaras 1968, 405-6, Pl. 368b (Lasaia A); Branigan 1970, 13-14, 150 Fig. 33 (right) (Chrysostomos I).

See also: Alexiou 1969, 533; Michaud 1970, 1149; Warren 1972b, 240; Blackman–Branigan 1975, 26, 18 Fig. 1, Pls. 7d, 8c-d (SC8); Pelon 1976, 18-19 (Kali Limenes II), 461 (Chrysostomos I); Hiller 1977, 99-100 (Lasaia I); Belli 1984, 99-100, Fig. 14 No. 5, Pl. 3 (Chrysostomos I); Branigan 1993, 145 No. 29 (Chrysostomos A); Sbonias 1995, 156 (Chrysostomos, SC8); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 21 (Lasaa A), 215, 217.

Location: C. 3kms drive E from Kali Limenes village, on a high promontary on the left of the Lendas road, immediately W of ancient Lasaia. See Blackman–Branigan, 1975, 18 Fig. 1. Clamber up c. 50m from GPS: 34°56'24"N, 24°49'15"E.

Recorded structure: D: 5.5. Circuit wall standing to greatest height 2.3m. Wall thickness c. 1.5m. Entrance on S.

Present structure: As described, with some deterioration.

Dating: ?EMI–?MMI.

70. SOUTH COAST 8 B

Robbed. Excavated. Davaras 1968, 405-6 (Lasaia B); Branigan 1970, 13-14, 150 Fig. 33 (right) (Chrysostomos II).

See also: Alexiou 1969, 533; Michaud 1970, 1149; Warren 1972, 240; Blackman–Branigan 1975, 26, 18 Fig. 1, Pls. 7d, 8c (SC 8); Pelon 1976, 18-19 (Kali Limenes III), 461 (Chrysostomos II); Hiller 1977, 99-100 (Lasaia II); Belli 1984, 99-100, Pl. 4 (Chrysostomos II); Branigan 1993, 145 No. 30 (Chrysostomos B); Sbonias 1995, 156 (Chrysostomos, SC8); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 22 (Lasaa B), 215, 217.

Location: 7m SSW of Tomb 8A.

Recorded structure: D: c. 4m. Irregular semi-circle standing to greatest height 0.8m. N side formed of natural rock face. Entrance on E with 'dromos' outside 1.9m long formed of two parallel lines of upright slabs.

Present structure: As recorded with some deterioration.

Dating: ?EMI–?MMI.

71. SOUTH COAST 11 A

Robbed. Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1975, 32-4, 18 Fig. 1, Pl. 10b-c.

See also: Hiller 1977, 100; Belli 1984, 100, Pl. 5.1 (Kali Limenes [Lasea] I); Branigan 1993, 145 No. 31 (Lasaia A); Sbonias 1995, 156 (Lasaia, SC11A); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 23 (Chrysostomos A), 215, 217.

Location: E of ancient Lasaia, on a wide shelf above and NNE of the ruined church of Chrysostomos. 60m S of abandoned stone building, N of plastic greenhouses. See Blackman–Branigan 1975, 18 Fig. 1.

Recorded structure: D: 5.25. Only N half of circuit wall standing, to greatest height of 1m. Wall thickness c. 1m. No entrance preserved (Blackman–Branigan 1975, 33). D: 4.9m. Wall thickness up to 1.7m. (Belli 1984, 100).

Present structure: Largely destroyed, only one-quarter of circuit wall discernible on NW, standing to greatest height 0.47m. Wall thickness up to 0.25m.

Dating: EMI–MM.

72. SOUTH COAST 11 B

Robbed. Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1975, 32-4, 18 Fig. 1, Pl. 10b, d.

See also: Hiller 1977, 100; Belli 1984, 100-1, Pl. 5.2 (Kali Limenes [Lasea] II); Branigan 1993, 145 No. 32 (Lasaia B); Sbonias 1995, 156 (Lasaia, SC11B); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 24 (Chrysostomos B), 215, 217.

Location: 175m S from Tomb 11A, in field beside coast road. GPS: 34°56'28"N, 24°49'54"E.

Recorded structure: D: 5.2m. Just over half circuit wall standing, on N and E, to greatest height 0.7m. Wall thickness up to 1m. Entrance preserved on E. Outside it stones perhaps suggesting anteroom. (Blackman–Branigan 1975, 33-4.) D: 4.6m (Belli 1984, 100).

Present structure: Completely destroyed. Large stones piled up at corner of field.

Dating: ?EMI–II.

73. STOU SKANIARI TO LAKKO/ KEPHALI ODIYITRIAS A

Robbed. Excavated. Alexiou 1963a, 398; 1963b, 312, Pl. 36c; 1966, 322; 1967a, 483; Davaras 1968, 405; Vasilakis 1989-90, 50-56, 49 Map 2; 1994-6; pers. comm. 1995, 1999, 2001; Saltos 1996 (Building 1).

See also: Megaw 1962-3, 30; Pini 1968, 5; Warren 1972b, 240; Pelon 1976, 22; Hiller 1977, 98; Belli 1984, 101, Pl. 6; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 23; Sbonias 1995, 156; Blackman 1997-8, 116; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 1, 215, 217.

Location: Park by Ayios Georgios tomb (see above). Walk NW up rough road and after c. 100m turn right down rough track towards sea. After c. 300m the funerary complex is on your right, on W slope of Doukiania.

Recorded structure: D: c. 3.7. Whole circuit wall preserved to greatest height 1.9m. Wall thickness up to 1.5m. Entrance on S with lintel. Adjacent rectangular funerary buildings to E (Buildings 2 – 3).

Present structure: D: c. 3.7 where corbelling, elsewhere varying up to 4.15. Otherwise as recorded.

Dating: (Tomb) SubNeol/EMI–EMII; (Building 2) EMI/II–EMIII; (Building 3) EMII/III–MMIA.

74. STOU SKANIARI TO LAKKO/ KEPHALI ODIYITRIAS B

Robbed. Excavated. Vasilakis 1989-90, 51, 49 Map 2; 1994-6; pers. comm. 1995, 1999, 2001; Saltos 1996 (Building 5).

See also: Branigan 1993, 145 No. 24; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 2, 215, 217.

Location: 40m ENE of Tomb A, immediately N of Building 4.

Recorded structure: Small section of circuit wall standing. Wall thickness c. 1m. Built with big stones. Almost completely destroyed by robbers. Entrance not visible. Adjacent funerary building to S (Building 4).

Present structure: Traces of section of wall on S to greatest height 0.15m suggesting possible D: ?5.6m.

Dating: EMIII-MMIB; (Building 4) EMIII-MMIB.

75. TRYPITI/ KALOKAMPOS

Robbed. Cleared. Alexiou 1967a, 484; Vasilakis 1989, 55 Fig. 5, 56; Trypiti publication, forthcoming.

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 88; Alexiou 1966, 322; Pelon 1976, 35; Hiller 1977, 101; Belli 1984, 104-5, Fig. 8, Pl. 13; Catling 1988-9, 101; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 39; Sbonias 1995, 158; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 31, 215, 217.

Location: 500m up slope NE of Trypiti beach, at place Kalokampos. C. 200m ESE of Minoan settlement located on rocky height. See Branigan 1998b, 16 Fig. 1.3.

Recorded structure: D: 5.3-5.8. Wall thickness 1.5m. Trilithon entrance. (Vasilakis 1989, 56). Wall preserved on NE to greatest height 1.4m (Belli 1984, 105).

Present structure: As recorded. Circuit wall preserved, with deterioration on S and W. Entrance still visible on SE, lintel gone. Rectangular 'window' near top of wall on N side.

Dating: ?Sub-Neolithic, EMI-EMII.

76. VIANNOS

Excavated. Platon 1956, 417.

See also: Hood 1956, 22; BCH 1957, 631; Hood *et al* 1964, 80-81, 83; Pini 1968, 4, 10; Pelon 1976, 461 (Ano Viannos); Branigan 1993, 148 No. 88; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 91 (Galana Charakia), 216, 219.

Location: Head out of Ano Viannos towards Ayia Moni. 1km after passing chapel of Ay. Georgios, at water pipes take right fork down track, then after 500m left fork to chapel of Ayia Kyriaki uphill ahead. From the chapel, place-name Galana Kharakia is 200m on with flat area beside track on right.

Recorded structure: '...a small tholos tomb ... with two elliptical bath-shaped larnakes, containing the remains of bones and accompanied by some clay vases' (Platon 1956, 417).

Present structure: Totally destroyed. *Trokhloi* in olive grove.

Dating: EMIII/MMI.

77. VOROU A

Partially robbed. Excavated. Marinatos, 1930-1.

See also: BCH 1926, 578 (Vali); AJA 1927, 127 (Vali); Woodward 1927, 258 (Vali); Béquignon 1929, 529; Karo 1930, 158-9; Wiesner 1938, 6; Pini 1968, 10, 12; Leekley-Noyes 1975, 98-9 (Vali/Vorou duplicated in error); Pelon 1976, 36-7, Pl. 14.1, 462 (Vali); Belli 1984, 116; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 73; Sbonias, 1995, 155 (Vali/Vorou duplicated); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 77, 216, 219.

Location: Near hamlet of Vorou, place-name Turloto Papouri. From Valis, drive round left side of Profitis Ilias (Aï Lias) (3km of rough road). At crossroads where track leads left to Megali Vrysi and right to Vorou, go straight on past small concrete house on left for

500m. After crossing a fence/gate, park car and walk c. 100m to little knoll visible uphill on right.

Recorded structure: D: 5.5. Whole circuit wall preserved, to greatest height 1.8m. Wall thickness up to 1.9m. 'No remains of the door could be found on the E side ... unless the three or four big slabs preserved at that place should be regarded as a threshold'. Irregularly shaped three- and four-sided annexe rooms on the W. (Marinatos 1930-1, 138-9).

Present structure: Deteriorating, especially on E.

Dating: ?EMIII, MMIA, MMIB/II.

78. VOROU B

Excavated. Marinatos 1930-1.

See also: Béquignon 1929, 529; Karo 1930, 159; Wiesner 1938, 6; Pini 1968, 12; Pelon 1976, 36-7, Pl. 14.2, 462 (Vali); Belli 1984, 116-7, Pl. 31, Fig. 13b; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 74; Sbonias 1995, 155 No. 52 (Vali); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 78, 216, 219.

Location: C. 600m S from Tomb A, on NE slope of Profitis Ilias (Ai Lias). Head as for Vorou A, but at crossroads turn right, drive c. 500m to staggered crossroads. Here turn right, pass 3 right-angle bends then park car and cut up through olive grove c. 100m. GPS: 35°05'22"N, 25°01'49"E.

Recorded structure: D: 4.5. Three-quarters of circuit wall preserved (gap on S side), to greatest height 1.05m. Wall thickness up to 2m. Entrance on SE, one doorjamb in position.

Present structure: Deteriorated and almost invisible beneath thick undergrowth.

Dating: MMIA, MMIB/II.

Corrigendum: Please note that on Fig. 1 the positions of tombs Nos. 77 and 78 (Vorou A and B) should be reversed.

5. MESARA-TYPE ASSEMBLAGES WITHOUT STRUCTURES ⁴

This section includes those sites for which no structure consistent with the type has been recorded, although the finds suggest an affinity with this class of tombs.

ASPRIPETRA

Excavated deposit. Xanthoudides 1918, 15.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 6; Pelon 1976, 461; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 63 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 69 (with ?), 216, 218.

Location: NNW of Plora, c. 50m to left of road from Plora to Platanos in an area of flat fields.

Recorded structure: 'The local people had destroyed the tomb down to the foundations at some unknown period and had taken away the stones apart from a few left at the base, and even those in disarray, so that in the excavation I could not be sure whether we were dealing

⁴ This section includes only assemblages, not isolated finds which have suggested a Mesara-type tomb provenance, e. g. Early Minoan cup from Antiskari (Platon 1959, 387) and two gold headbands 'from Siva Monophatsiou' (Platon 1955, 567. See also Hood-Boardman 1955, 30; Alexiou 1956, 341; Branigan 1970, 172 No. 81). We could find no Siva in Monophatsiou; Platon perhaps intended not (*pace* Branigan 1970) the Siva in the Mesara, but Siva Malevysiou.

with a small tholos tomb or a square built communal tomb (enclosure)' (Xanthoudides 1918).

Present structure: None.

Dating: EMI/II, ?MM.

Additional information: The deposit included bones and other material typical of a Mesara-type tomb assemblage.

AYIOS ONOUPHRIOS

Robbed deposit. Evans 1895, 14, 56-58, 105-136; 1924, v-vi.

See also: Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 90; Wiesner 1938, 4; Pelon 1976, 461; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 67 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 65 (with ?), 216, 218; Watrous *et al* 2004, 525-6, 530 No. 24, 537 No. 83.

Location: The hill of Ay. Onouphrios, which rises 'opposite the double Akropolis of Phaestos about a quarter of a mile to the North of the ancient city. The find-spot itself was on the southern slope of the hill just above the Khans on the Dibaki road'. (Evans 1895, 56 n. 26).

Recorded structure: Objects found in a heap of bones and skulls, but no tomb structure.

Present structure: None.

Dating: EMI-MMIA; (finds from adjacent area) EMI-MMII (Watrous *et al* 2004, 530).

YIOPHYRAKIA

Excavated deposit. Marinatos 1933-5, 49-51.

Location: 5-6km SW of Heraklion, place-name Tou Lypari To Papouri, c. 10 mins E of the road.

Recorded structure: No trace of a cave or any built structure. Finds were lying in the earth of a steep 2m high slope, perhaps created by agricultural activity.

Present structure: None.

Dating: EMIII-MMI.

Additional information: Marinatos suggested an open air shrine or wooden enclosure. Since (fragmentary, unidentified) bones were found, and items in the assemblage – including bell-shaped idols, a pointed idol and an anthropomorphic vessel – do, as he points out, have close parallels in the Mesara tombs, it might be a burial assemblage like the others in this group.

6. OTHER CIRCULAR STRUCTURES

This section lists circular structures sometimes included in previous catalogues of Mesara-type tombs, for which – on the basis of fieldwork and other criteria – there at present seems to be insufficient evidence to count them as securely belonging to the type.

AVDHOU

Unexcavated. Woodward 1927, 258.

See also: AJA 1927, 127.

Location: Leaving E end of Avdhou village, pass football pitch on left and keep straight ahead on rough road until first left over concrete bridge. C. 50m up on right are ruins of mill, place-name Agatomelo, with remains of circular structure below, beside the rough road.

Recorded structure: 'In the vicinity of the villages of Krasi and Avdou there appear to be other E.M. tombs which await excavation' (Woodward, 1927).

Present structure: D: ?c. 4. Wall thickness c. 0.80m. Overgrown. This might be one of the circular structures about which archaeologists were informed in the 1920s, as we were in 2005.

Dating: ? (Probably contemporary with mill, i. e. Turkish occupation).

Excluded from list because: No available evidence of prehistoric dating or funerary use. (Panagiotakis, 2003, found no EM sites at Avdhou).

AYIOS ANDONIS/ AYIOPHARANGO

Robbed. Excavated. Vasilakis 1989-90, 26-8, 49 Map 2; in prep.

See also: Alexiou 1966, 322; Alexiou 1967a, 483; Pelon 1976, 461 (Agiopharango); Hiller 1977, 98-9; Blackman-Branigan 1977, 48, 66 Fig. 34, Pls. 6a-b (E22); Belli 1984, 97; Branigan 1993, 145 No. 26; Sbonias 1995, 156; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 4, 215, 217.

Location: On low flat-topped rise at S end, and on E side, of Ayiofarango gorge, c. 250 m from the sea, near chapel of Ay. Andonis.

Recorded structure: Entrances '...on the E and S, and with adjacent rectangular rooms' (Alexiou 1967a, 483). 'Most of its circumference could be followed, although only the foundations survive. ... Two entrances were observed, both of trilithon construction, although neither had its lintel surviving. One entrance ... was on the eastern side; outside it there were traces of a semi-circular antechamber ... The other entrance ... was on the south side...' (Blackman-Branigan 1977, 48). D: 7.8. Whole circuit wall preserved, to greatest height 1m. Wall thickness 1m. Anteroom 3 x 2m with wall thickness 0.6m. (Vasilakis 1989-90, 27).

Present structure: As recorded, with circular feature in centre.

Dating: Hellenistic.

Excluded from list because: Although during surface explorations BA sherds were found dating from EMIII-MM1 (Blackman-Branigan 1977, 48) and EM1-MMII (Vasilakis 1989/90, 27-9), both sources noted structural features inconsistent with the type (including the relatively thin wall and the two entrances), and excavation has shown that this structure dates to later antiquity (Andonis Vasilakis, pers. comm. 2005).

GOUVA

Unexcavated. Alexiou 1968, 403.

See also: Hiller 1977, 101; Sbonias 1995, 153; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 54, 216, 218.

Location: On side of small hill c. 900m NNE of the crossing of the Petrokephali-Pitsidia road and the Siva-Phaistos road; 1.5km SSE of Ay. Pavlos church.

Recorded structure: 'Early Minoan tholos tombs have been pointed out ... at ...Gouva near Petrokephali...and ...' (Alexiou 1968).

Present structure: Roughly circular sunken area of stone remains on ESE-facing slope.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: Insufficient structural evidence. No evidence of funerary use. Surface sherds show nothing clearly Minoan. Watrous et al did not identify any site in this area as a circular tomb (2004, 532-3, 538-9).

ITANOS A

Unexcavated. Branigan 1993, 148 Nos. 93 and 94 ('probable/possible' tombs).

Location: Close to Erimoupolis, at the ancient site of Itanos, above the small bay lined with classical and Christian ruins, at the top of a gulley behind the site, near foundations of later wall.

Recorded structure: D: 4.0

Present structure: Intermittent circuit wall still visible to greatest height of c. 0.2m. Wall thickness up to 0.7m. Location of entrance not visible.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: Unusual structural features, e. g. the small size of the partner Tomb B and the thinness of its wall. No firm evidence to suggest Minoan or funerary use.

ITANOS B

Unexcavated. References as for Tomb A.

Location: A few metres NW of Itanos A.

Recorded structure: D: 2.0.

Present structure: Most of circuit wall visible to greatest height c. 0.6m. Wall thickness up to 0.55m. Location of entrance not visible.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: (see Tomb A).

KALLERGI

Unexcavated. Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 81; Sinclair Hood, pers. comm. 2001.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Pelon 1976, 462; Branigan 1993, 148 No. 83 ('probable/possible' tomb); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 86 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: 4.6km drive NNW of Kastelli, 'above the [Kallergi] monastery, by the side of the path which leads over to Potamies' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3).

Recorded structure: '...Distinct traces of a circular structure which seems to be one of the round tombs which are so common in the Messara' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3).

Present structure: Traces of a section of ?circular wall E of monastery.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: Insufficient structural evidence past or present. No evidence of funerary use. Pendlebury does not mention any sherds; of surface sherds currently visible, some are Minoan but only one possible example as early as MM. (In his Pedhiadha survey, Panagiotakis, 2003, found no evidence of EM habitation in the area).

KATO VATHEIA

Unexcavated. Sinclair Hood, pers. comm. 2001.

See also: Branigan 1993, 148 No. 82 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 159 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 85 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: Near Kato Vatheia village, 230m along rough track from chapel of Ayia Ekaterini towards Ayios Georgios, 10m from track on right. Adjacent to, on E of, highest point of hill Petra.

Recorded structure: D: c. 8m. C. half of circuit wall standing on W. Wall thickness c. 1m on N side. Quantity of stones down slope to E which may have fallen from it. Ruins of settlement (MMI-LMI) nearby. (Sinclair Hood, notes from 1964 visit).

Present structure: Much deteriorated, wall barely discernible.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: Few sherds of relevant period. No evidence of funerary use.

MERTHIES

Unexcavated. Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 87.

See also: Wiesner 1938, 5; Blackman-Branigan 1973, 202-3; Belli 1984, 108; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 50 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 50 (with ?), 215, 218.

Location: 'At Merthies, a quarter of an hour S.E. of the village [Vasiliki]' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3). 'A site SE of Vasiliki (c. 500 m). In the fields of Antonis Moulianakis and Yannis Koukouritakis.' (Belli 1984).

Recorded structure: 'there are traces of a circular stone building with a wall along the

diameter. E.M. sherds and a complete jug being found here, it appears that this must be a variation of the usual simple round ossuary so common in the Messara' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3). 'I was shown numerous heaps of stones (*trochaloi*) which would mark the location of the supposed tomb of Merthies, noted by Pendlebury' (Belli 1984).

Present structure: On the land shown to us by Kyrios Moulianakis (Kyrios Koukouritakis had died), several *trochaloi* and one small segment of a curving wall.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: There are no longer sufficient remains to identify a tomb structurally and there is no reference to bones being found at the site. Pendlebury's identification of EM pottery is insufficient to prove funerary use of the circular building.

MYRTOS PHOURNOU KORIPHI

Excavated. Warren 1972a, 89-90.

Location: Near Myrtos Phournou Koriphi settlement site. At the N end of the small plain W of the settlement, 128m NW of the hill summit.

Recorded structure: D: irregular, up to 0.88. Whole circuit wall standing to greatest height one course. Wall thickness up to 1.3m. Entrance on E with step down to interior space cut in rock.

Present structure: As recorded.

Excluded from list because: Despite E-facing entrance, and although Warren notes that the masonry looks Minoan, suggests that it may have been a beehive vault, and comments that the building seems too small for a practical or domestic function, there is no suggestion or indication of funerary use and the diameter is too small for the type.

NEA ROUMATA

Excavated. Tzedakis 1984, 6-7, Pl. 2. Godart-Tzedakis 1992, 58-59.

See also: Catling 1984-5, 67.

Location: Place-name Pevkos close to village Nea Roumata, 20km SW of Khania. Beside road, whose building revealed it.

Recorded structure: D: 1.10. Circular structure preserved whole with corbelling intact, height 0.61m. Entrance closed by slab and three other stones. Floor of tomb paved.

Dating: ?Final Neol, EMI.

Excluded from list because: Although a tomb showing parallels in structure and date with Krasi A, it is too small for the type and was not built for multiple burial. Tzedakis observes Cycladic parallels, notable in an inland mountainous area, and this tomb may represent a significant link between Syros types and Mesara-type tombs such as Krasi A.

PEDHINO A and B

Unexcavated. Pendlebury *et al.* 1932-3, 96, 93 Fig. 3.

See also: Branigan 1993, 148 Nos. 90 and 91 ('probable/possible' tombs); Sbonias 1995, 164 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 Nos. 93 and 94 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: In east Crete, W of Lithines village. 'After crossing the [Adromyloi] river the path [from Pefki] continues to the village of the same name. Half an hour before the village [of Adromyloi] is reached there is an area to the right [S] of the path called Pethino' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3).

Recorded structure: 'Here there are the foundations of two round structures built of rough stones, and a little to the S.W. there seem to be traces of more walls in a field. The pottery was scanty but was all hand-made, though no definite types could be distinguished. It is possible that here we have two more of the circular tombs whose home is the Messara...' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3).

Present structure: Various *trokhaloi* N and S of the track and a short stretch of foundations of curved wall S of the rough road, (?)part of circular building with D: c. 6m, associated with sherds.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: Insufficient structural evidence past or present. No evidence of funerary use. Pendlebury's location is problematic: the river itself is less than 30 mins before the village, and his Fig. 3 shows Pethino antiquities as N of the path, i. e. on the *left* for a traveller from Pefki rather than on the *right* as stated in his text. The remains mentioned above are after the climb up from the river and 15 mins before the village, on the edge of the area around the bridge known as Pedhino/Petinou. No second structure can now be identified. Much of the area has been bull-dozed and is covered with 10-15 year old olive trees. Surface sherds are mostly non-diagnostic, with one possible EM/MM example.

PERVOLAKIA

Excavated. Platon 1959, 387; Khristophoros Boubakis, pers. comm. 2005.

Location: C. 1km crowsflight SW of Inia village, near end of low spur, on land belonging to Iraklis Bantouva. GPS: 35°04'16"N, 25°02'17"E.

Recorded structure: A smaller (than Rizikas) circular structure was found at place-name Pervolakia (Platon, 1959). Tomb excavated by Greek Archaeological Service (Iraklis Bantouva, pers. comm. 2005).

Present structure: *Trokhalos* at side of field, and surface sherds.

Dating: M?

Excluded from list because: Insufficient information available.

PLAKOURA

Unexcavated. Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3, 87.

See also: Blackman-Branigan 1973, 202-3; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 51 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 155; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 49 (with ?), 215, 218.

Location: 'Fifteen minutes S.W. of the village [Vasiliki] ... on a small spur at a point where the [track] to Miamu branches off from that to Christos and the South coast' (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3). Coming out of Vasiliki, follow sign for Lentas/Krotos and after 2-3 kms where the road forks, take left for 'Trypiti Paraleia'. Drive down slope and the site is on a rocky outcrop on the right beside the rough road just before next fork.

Recorded structure: '... traces of a building similar to that mentioned above at Merthies, circular stone foundations with a central division. There are a number of other walls around it and a few E.M. sherds were found'. (Pendlebury *et al* 1932-3).

Present structure: D: 3.5-c. 6. Roughly circular building, circuit wall partly natural rock, partly lower course of huge stones with layer of small stones on top. Wall standing to greatest height of c. 1m, thickness hugely variable. Wall running across interior c. SE to NW. Opening on NW to area largely enclosed by rocks. Entrance on ESE. Outside it, remains of irregular room, c. 3m sq.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: Although the entrance orientation is consistent, the surviving structure does not look Minoan: the dividing wall and entrance seem to belong to the last few centuries rather than antiquity and the whole building, incorporating different levels, is more rambling and irregular than any known Mesara-type tomb. The plentiful sherds seem to be mostly of 19th or early 20th century. There is primitive pottery which may have been regarded as early by Pendlebury but could belong to any period. One rim of a big basin was found which might be EM (untreated outside), but the other sherds found range be-

tween Byzantine and early 20th century and could link to other evidence for the use of the structure for sheep farming.

POTAMIES

Unexcavated. Sinclair Hood, pers. comm. 2001.

See also: Branigan 1993, 148 No. 84 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 160; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 No. 87 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: 2km drive NE of village of Potamies, near church of Archangelos Mikhalis.

Recorded structure: D: c. 3.5 N-S x 2.5 E-W. W part of circuit wall almost complete, built against natural rock on E side. Wall thickness at N end 0.7m (Sinclair Hood, notes from 1964 visit). No entrance observed. 'The pit on the N side with remains of a MM pithos suggests this may have been a tomb' (Sinclair Hood, pers. comm. 2001).

Present structure: Bisected by fence: c. one-third circuit wall standing on E, to greatest height 1.5m, inaccessible under vegetation; W side ruined. Remains of pithos still present.

Dating: ?MM.

Excluded from list because: Lack of support from structural factors, e. g. wall thickness and entrance position. The MM pithos was found in a pit outside the circular structure. No evidence of funerary use; the pithos was not a pithos burial (*contra* Branigan 1970, 172). (Panagiotakis, 2003, found no EM sites at Potamies).

PRAISOS

Unexcavated. Platon 1953, 489.

See also: Pini 1968, 5; Whitley *et al* 1999, 260 Site 19.

Location: Close to Praisos, 'on height of Kephala' (Platon 1953). After 2kms drive S from Nea Praisos, turn left just past hill Kephala down rough road signposted Kalavmaki, then bear left round the other side of the hill, park and walk up. See Whitley *et al* 1999, 219 Fig. 2.

Recorded structure: Circular buildings, probably originally vaulted, of MM or perhaps EM. Abundant surface pottery parallel to that of Khamaizi. (Platon 1953).

Present structure: In the SE quarter of the hill's (fenced) flat top, segment of foundations of (?) circular wall visible associated with sherds (personal observation). Lower down, on SE spur of hill in badly bull-dozed area with young olive trees, some BA pottery found (phyllite fabrics) (Whitley *et al* 1999, 260 Site 19). Either might represent remains of what Platon saw.

Dating: ?

Excluded from list because: There are currently insufficient remains to draw any conclusions. (The Praisos survey found very little EM material: almost no EMII or EMIII, only some ?EMI which might more probably be Final Neol, James Whitley, pers. comm. 2005).

RIZIKAS

Unexcavated. Platon 1955, 566; Platon 1959, 387.

See also: Alexiou 1956, 341; Hood-Boardman 1955, 30; Pini 1968, 5; Branigan 1993, 147 No. 68 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 155 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 71 (with ?), 216, 219.

Location: In olive fields NW of the abandoned village of Rizikas near Stoli.

Recorded structure: D: c. 5m. Circular structure built with large stones.

Present structure: Circular mound of earth and undergrowth covering large stones, sunk in middle (collapsed vault?). At side of field, piles of stones.

Dating: ?

Excluded from the list because: Insufficient structural evidence past or present. No evidence for funerary use, nor, if such, for which period. Of surface sherds, only one could

be identified as Minoan, and that was from a later period (fragment of LMIIIB–C deep bowl).

TSILASTRA

Unexcavated. Alexiou 1967a, 483.

See also: Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller, 1977, 96; Branigan 1993, 144 No. 16 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 158 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 14 (with ?), 215, 217.

Location: A flat area on the right of track leading S from Pitsidia through Asterousia mountains, facing a scree slope on the other side of the ravine which gives the name. Roughly due E of summit of Traganidha.

Recorded structure: 'There is possibly another [tholos] tomb, towards the west of Moni Odiyitria, at a place called Tsilastra' (Alexiou 1967a).

Present structure: D: 6.5–7.7. Circuit wall standing to greatest height 1.5m. Wall thickness up to 0.65m. Entrance on E. Rectangular room (3.3m x c. 1.8m) attached to exterior wall on W side. Outside the structure, a stone-carved basin and other rock-cut utilities.

Dating: ?

Excluded from the list because: Although circular with E-facing entrance, its irregular wall of rough build shows nothing Minoan in the method of construction. It appears to have been re-built several times. A hole c. 1m diameter and c. 1m deep, cut in the NE part of the floor by illicit diggers, reaches down to bedrock, showing non-Minoan sherds in situ low in the sides, and massive boulders sitting on the bedrock. Among the many surface sherds, nothing Minoan was found. All fragments were Byzantine–19th/20th century. No evidence of funerary use. Overall the site suggests a late Roman/Byzantine small farmstead with later (including modern) re-use. While the occupation in late antiquity may also have constituted re-use, with rebuilding of a structure originating earlier in antiquity, there is currently no available evidence for this.

YIALOMONOKHORO/ GAVALIANA

Unexcavated. Blackman–Branigan 1977, 44, 66 Fig. 34, Pls. 4d, 5a (E17); Vasilakis 1989–90, 46–7 (Thesi 18), 49 Map 2.

See also: Branigan 1993, 144 No. 15 ('probable/possible' tomb); Sbonias 1995, 156 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 164 No. 11, 215, 217.

Location: About 600m NNE of deserted village Yialomonochoro on shelf of flat land backed by rock face c. 20m high. GPS: 34°57'58"N, 24°48'43"E.

Recorded structure: D: 3.5. Two-thirds of circuit wall standing on N, S and W sides, of medium-sized, unworked blocks. Minimum wall thickness 0.7 m. Entrance on ?E.

Present structure: Destroyed in 1970s for construction of water tank. Few large stones remaining.

Dating: ?

Excluded from the list because: Although shape, size and construction were consistent with the type, evidence for orientation of entrance was inferential. No evidence of funerary use. Very few sherds were found, in bad condition, of possible EM date.

7. PREVIOUS MISUNDERSTANDINGS

There are some further sites cited on previous lists which have been excluded from this catalogue because they were based on misunderstandings or turned out to be duplicates (reported independently, or under a different name) of tombs appearing elsewhere on the lists. These cases are explained below.

KORAKIES B

Faure 1969, 181 n. 4; pers. comm. 2003.

See also: Branigan 1970, 170; Pelon 1976, 462; Hiller 1977, 101; Branigan 1993, 146 No. 43; Sbonias 1995, 157 (Miamou/Korakies); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 35, 215, 218.

Apparently a misunderstanding because: In his 1969 description of the Korakies area with a variety of ruins, Faure mentions 'quelques tombes voûtées'; others have assumed that these were an adjacent pair of Mesara-type tombs. However, his original field notes mention the Korakies Mesara-type tomb (listed above), then sherds from a EM–MMI settlement site on the nearest hilltop, then concludes 'Autre tombe fouillée au Sud' without indicating that it was of the same date or type, or at the same location. (Paul Faure, notes from 1968 visit). Extensive search, personal communication (2001) with Eirini Andonakaki, excavator of the Korakies Mesara-type tomb, and local enquiries, have all confirmed that there is only one such tomb at the site.

LOUKIA

Evans 1928, map facing p. 71 where a circle indicating a tomb is placed adjacent to the village of Loukia.

See also: Branigan 1993, 146 No. 52 ('probable/possible' tomb); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 165 No. 37 (with ?), 215, 218.

Apparently a misunderstanding because: Evans' map in question here is geographically vague, with Koumasa appearing S of Loukia instead of SW, and Vasiliki appearing WSW of Koumasa instead of to the NW. This suggests some corresponding vagueness about where antiquities are marked. A circle indicating a Mesara-type tomb appears both by the village of Koumasa and by the village of Loukia, and since the 'Koumasa' tombs listed above actually lie between the two villages, the duplication may be the result of some confusion in the map-making. Evans makes no reference to a tomb at Loukia in his text or in any context apart from this map; and neither exploration nor local enquiries have revealed any evidence of a Mesara-type tomb at Loukia.

MEGALI VRYSI A and B

Platon 1959, 387, where he states 'High on Ai Lias in the district of Megali Vrysi were noted big circular constructions, probably tholos tombs'; Daux 1960, 833.

See also: Branigan 1993, 147 Nos. 75 and 76 ('probable/possible' tombs); Sbonias 1995, 154 (with ?); Panagiotopoulos 2002, 167 Nos. 79 and 80 (with ?), 216, 219.

Apparently a misunderstanding because: The mountain Ai Lias within the district of Megali Vrysi is the one on whose heights are the two known 'Vorou' tombs (listed above), of which it seems that these entries are duplicates.

MONASTIRIAKO PIGADHI

Alexiou 1968, 403.

See also: Hiller 1977, 101; Sbonias 1995, 154; Panagiotopoulos 2002, 166 No. 57, 216, 218.

Apparently a misunderstanding because: The tombs we were shown at Monastiriako Pigadhi SSW of Siva, c. 70m from the well, are the two known 'Siva' tombs (listed above). Watrous et al were directed to another Monastiriako Pigadhi, 700m SSE of Siva, cemetery site with earliest use LMIIIA (2004, 538 No. 92).

PIGAIDAKIA

Warren 1972b, 240, referring to Faure 1966, 54.

See also: Pelon 1976, 462.

Apparently a misunderstanding because: Faure at the passage cited identifies this as the 'Kaminospilio' tomb (listed above).

TRYPITI B

Branigan 1993, 146 No. 40, referring to Catling 1988-9, 101.

Apparently a misunderstanding because: Catling 1988-9, 101 refers to Vasilakis' 1989 report which describes the 'Trypiti/Kalokampos' tomb (listed above). The confusion is perhaps due to conflicting readings of the tomb's diameter; we found Alexiou's (1967a) measurement of 4.9m applicable where there was corbelling, and otherwise would agree with Vasilakis' larger measurement.

VALI (see VOROU A, for which this is sometimes unknowingly used as an alternative name. There is some variation in the diameters cited, but several unusual details of the finds tally, cf. Marinatos 1930-1, 157, 161-3, Figs 18, 20, 28).

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